# The Weekly Post.

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### THE CAVALIER'S ESCAPE.

Trample! trample! went the roan,
Trap! trap! went the gray:
But pad! pad! PAD! like a thing that was mad,
My chestnut broke away—
It was just five miles from Salisbury town,
And but one hour to day.

Thud! THUD! came on the heavy roan,
Rap! RAP! the mettled gray;
But my chestnut mare was of blood so rare
That she showed them all the way.
Spur on! spur on!—I doffed my hat,
And wished them all good-day.

They splashed through the miry rut and pool,
Splintered through fence and rail;
But chestnut Kate switched over the gate—
I saw them droop and fail.
To Salisbury town—but a mile of down,
Once over this brook and rail.

Trap! trap! I heard their echoing hoofs
Past the walls of mossy stone,
The roan flew on at a staggering pace,
But blood is better than bone.
I patted old Kate and gave her the spur,
For I knew it was all my own.

But trample! trample! came their steeds,
And I saw their wolf's eyes burn;
I felt like a loyal hart at bay,
And made me ready to turn.
I looked where highest grew the May
And deepest arched the fern.

I flew at the first knave's sallow throat;
One blow, and he was down.
The second rogue fired twice, and missed:
I sliced the villain's crown.
Clove through the rest and flogged brave Kate.
*Fast, fast to Salisbury town!*

Pad! pad! they came on the level sward,
Thud! thud! upon the sand;
With a gleam of swords and a burning match,
And a shaking of flag and hand;
But one long bound, and I passed the gate,
Safe from the canting band.

WALTER THORNBURY.

### THE LOVELY NIHILIST.

**Why a Russian Beauty Refused an English Guerdon.**

(London Week.)

Rather less than a year ago, during the spring season at E——, pleasantest of German watering-places, three persons, who seemed inseparable, walked together in the grounds of the Kursaal. One was a beautiful Russian girl, Ida Koratine, who was always attended by her brother, an ex-Colonel in the Czar's army. The third was a young English officer, Captain the Hon. Charles Guerdon, of the Eighteenth Lancers. It was evident to all who observed the gay youngster that he was deeply in love with his Russian friend's sister.

Was she in love with him? On this point Guerdon himself could have made no satisfactory answer. He had been ordered to E—— by doctors to recruit his health after a hunting accident, and had made the acquaintance of the Koratines at the table d'hote. They were persons of high birth, in affluent circumstances, and of very pleasing manners. Count Koratine, who was not more than 30, had seen a good deal of military service, had traveled much, and was the most companionable of men, always ready to join in any amusement, to chat, or to listen to others chatting. He quite won Charley Guerdon's heart by his horsemanship (for he had two or three splendid animals and rode every morning with his sister, and also by his bright manner at the ecarte table for he played any stakes you pleased, without caring whether he won or lost. As for Ida Koratine, she was the most delicious of girls. Tall and graceful, with the fair wavy hair and pink complexion which bespoke her Lithunian blood, she had large dark eyes, at once grave and soft, and a little mouth which could smile with exquisite sweetness. Ida was, like most high-born Russian ladies, a capital linguist, speaking English and French with faultless accuracy, and with just a slight foreign accent, which lent piquancy to her talk. She was, moreover, an accomplished pianist and singer; so was her brother.

Sometimes after dinner the Koratines would invite their "English enemy" as they call him for fun, to come to their apartmentt to take a cup of Caravan tea; and then, at his request, they would sing him some of the ballads of their country. Koratine played on the zithern, Ida on the piano, and the Count's well-trained baritone voice blending with his sister's pure soprano made rare melody. Their Lithunian songs were pervaded by a dreamy sadness which grew upon the Englishman, making him fall into long reveries, during which he was glad that there were no candles in the room, but only the spring twilight that veiled his emotion. After every one of Ida's songs Charley Guerdon became more and more in love with her, though he gradually discovered that she had a few strange, ungirlish tastes, which at first pleased him less than her piano-playing. She was a deadly pistol-shot, and practiced every day with her brother at a target which had been set up in an alley of the hotel garden for their convenience by the landlord. The rapidity with which the brother and sister loaded, the cool quickness of their aim, their unerring precision in making patterns of crosses or lines on the cards at which they fired, filled the Englishman with surprise the first time he witnessed their performance.

"I say, Miss Ida," he remarked, "it won't do for me to quarrel with you. You would very soon call me out and pink me."

"Oh, we are not practicing for duels," laughed Ida. We have wolves in our country, and a girl should know how to protect herself."

The peculiar way in which Ida emphasized the word "wolves," and the light that kindled for a moment in her eyes as she spoke, ought to have arrested Guerdon's attention, but they did not. He had noticed, however, that the Koratines appeared to have a mystery in their lives; they avoided all allusions to the motives which had induced Count Koratine to leave the army, and they expressed Radical or Nihilist opinions rather curious to hear from persons of their station. Ida seemed to be much more of a revolutionist than her brother. She often questioned the Englishman about his country's free institutions, and listened with a wistful eagerness to his confused explanations, for constitutional law was not much studied in the Eighteenth Lancers, and Charley Guerdon was puzzled to define in what his birthright of liberty consisted. Now and then Ida betrayed too unguardedly her love for political conversations, and then her brother would interfere with a joke and a caress, which always checked her, for every word of his was law in her eyes. Guerdon had been struck and touched from the out set by the whole-hearted affection which the brother and sister bore toward each other. They were orphans, and Koratine's love for Ida had much in it of paternal fondness, but Ida looked up to her brother as a hero, an infallible being, a demigod, and her mere manner of clinging to his arm when they walked, of brightening when he spoke to her, of putting up her forehead to be kissed when she wished him good-night, revealed the extent of her devotion. Now it naturally occurred to Guerdon that so excellent a sister as Ida Koratine ought to make a perfect wife, so that when he had known and loved her about a month he began to hint timidly at a proposal, but she always parried these advances merrily, as though he were joking. If he sulked she smiled at him with irresistible archness and sung him a ballad about a miserable Russian peasant who had fallen in love with a Lorelei, or water-witch, who persisted n asking him at the end of every stanza whether he could change his nature and live under water with her.

"Well, but you are not a Lorelei, Miss Ida," Guerdon exclaimed impatiently when he had heard this song twice.

"Pehaps I am a Pyrie, though," she answered with a smile.

"What is a Pyrie?"

"A fire-witch, in the modernized form, a girl who delights in fire-arms, shells, petroleum, and other horrid engines of revolutionary warfare," saying which she laughed with rather forced gayety.

Guerdon made no answer, but hopod that time might work for him. It thus befel that he remained two months at E——, seeing Ida every day, and he was just beginning to feel dispirited by the consciousness that his suit made no progress, when unexpectedly he received a summons to hurry back to England on account of his elder brother's illness. As the younger son of a peer, Charley Guerdon might be said to have "expectations" in case of his brother's death; but he loved him too well to think of that, and was, on the contrary, sincerely grieved at the news. He hastened to pack his traps, and then said good-bye to the Koratines. He found them both in the garden, looking sad, for he had sent his servant to apprise them of what had occurred. Ida especially was pale, and there was just the slightest quiver in her voice as she said, "Good-bye, Captain Guerdon; we are sorry to lose you."

"But I shall return," he replied. "I hope my brother will recover, and then I shall hasten back to E——. You will still be here, will you not?"

"Perhaps," she answered evasively.

"Well, but you are surely not going to leave E—— just as the summer season is beginning. Let me go away with the hope that we shall meet again."

"Perhaps," she rejoined anew. Then, as if to take the chill of despondency out of her words, she plucked a bunch of May blossoms off a tree and handed it to the Englishman.

"Take that to your brother, and let it carry health to him," she said. "I have the superstition of flowers, so you see I am not quite a Nihilist."

Guerdon took her hands, and, at an approving smile from her brother, drew her to him and kissed her on the brow. It was a chaste kiss, and hope was rekindled in his heart as he gave it.

The illness of Charley Guerdon's brother turned out to be a serious affair. It lasted more than six weeks, and during that time Charley was unremitting in his attendance at the bedside. In such spare moments as he could snatch, he wrote several times to the Koratines, and once he received an answer from the Count with a postscript in Ida's hand; but after that he got no more replies. Charley had never been a newspaper reader, and the world might have gone all wrong without his hearing anything about it. He sometimes glanced at the *Field*, or at one of the military periodicals, to look for army promotions, but into the *Times* he never dipped, and thus he was kept from learning the grim reason which prevented his Russian friends from writing to him. He was not fated to ascertain it for a long while, for when Lord Guerdon became convalescent his doctors ordered him off on a yachting cruise, and Charley accompanied him. The brothers spent two full months sailing over the seas and receiving no news, till at length they put in at Cadiz and landed. It was in this city that Lord Guerdon, perusing a batch of London papers one morning, while his brother sat at the open window looking listlessly over the waters of the harbor, exclaimed: "I say, Charley, didn't you tell me you had a friend called Count Koratine?"

"Yes. What of him?" answered Charley, turning round with a sudden flush.

"Why, your friend is going to be beheaded for an attempt to murder. Read that!"

Charley rose, doubting whether he was awake. He took the newspaper, and with reeling senses read the account of an attempted political assassination about which all Europe had been talking for the last three months. An exalted personage—one of the half-dozen who hold the destinies of Europe in their hands—had come to E——," and had been shot at by Count Koratine. Arrested on the spot, along with his sister, the count was now proved to be the head of a wide-spread Nihilist and Socialist conspiracy. His bullet had missed its aim, but as it had killed a person who sat beside his intended victim, he was to be tried for his head, and the Countess Ida too.

"I must leave for Germany this day," faltered Charley Guerdon, as the paper fell from his hand. He was so hoarse that he could hardly articulate.

His brother gazed at him with consternation. "Great heavens!" he said; "you don't mean to say this girl is anything to ou, Charley?"

"She is everything to me," was the younger brother's answer. Two hours later Guerdon had left for Cadiz.

The trial of the Koratines had taken place at D——, and Ida had been acquitted, but the Count had been sentenced to death. Guerdon heard this as he journeyed, and he reached D—— on the eve of the day oppointed for the Count's execution. His first step was to repair to the Central Police office and inqure where the Countess Ida lived. He was informed that she was lodging in a small house near the prison, with two servants, but that she was under orders to quit the Kingdom on the morrow. The Englishmen hastened to the house indicated with all the dust of travel upon him. It was past midnight, but Ida received him at once. He found her writing by the fireside in that dismal parlor of her lodging-house. She was dressed in deepest mourning, and her features, blanched by her grief and long sojourn in prison, were as those of a statue. But she held out her hand to Guerdon as if nothing much had happened since they parted.

"Give me no condolences," she said, interrupting the Englishman as he opened his mouth to speak. "I suppose you come to me as a friend."

"Can you doubt it?" he faltered. "Oh, Ida; God knows what I have suffered on hearing this."

"I want you to render me a service," she said, not heeding his remarks. "You are the only friend I have on earth now. You must go and witness my brother's execution, and then come back and tell me what is the last thing he did before dying. I wanted to go myself, but they would not let me. The execution takes place at seven, in the prison, and you must contrive some means of getting in."

Guerdon hesitated, but a beseeching look from Ida nerved him. "Would you refuse me this?" she asked sadly. "My brother on the scaffold will make a sign which is intended for me, and on which the whole of my life may depend. I must have somebody there to see it."

"I will go then," muttered Guerdon hoarsely.

He went, and was back with Ida at 8 the next day. Heaven knows what he felt and what he looked like; his appearance struck the Russian girl speechless for a moment. But she did not weep; her's was the sorrow that sheds inward tears all a life long. She questioned the Englishman with a glance, folding her hands over her breast as if she were waiting an order.

"He kissed the crucifix," said Guerdon in a low voice. Ida sighed.

"Then I am to abandon the work of censpiracy, and to lead a new life," she answered, bowing her head, "Thank you, Captain Guerdon; and good by. I am going to Strelechtzki, where the plague is, to act as hospital nurse."

"Oh! let me give you a home. Ida," the Englishman answered, feeling all his love well up in a sob of anguish.

"No," she replied, with a wan smile and a shake of the head; "you could not brave the world's prejudice by saying that you were proud of my brother, as I am. To me he is a martyr who died for his country. We look at these things differently to what you do. Let me be alone to mourn my brother. Good by again, and forgive me.

"Good by," Guerdon moaned as he raised Ida's hand to his lips. He felt that the strange girl was right, and that there was a gulf between him and her. But he would have given worlds to bridge it.

### CONGRESSMAN CLARK DEAD.

**Was in His Usual Health Saturday—Only Twelve Hours Sickness.**

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Congressman Rush Clark of Iowa, died suddenly at his rooms this afternoon after an illness of only a few hours. Mr. Clark was in good health yesterday and on Saturday occupied his usual seat in the House of Representatives. He was taken sick at three o'clock this morning with an attack of meningitis, and although prompt medical aid was summoned, he continued to suffer extremely and died after only twelve hours' illness. The news of his death was generally circulated this evening and was received with universal expressions of sincere sorrow.

[The deceased was born at Schellsburg Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1834; received a common school education at his birthplace, attended the academy at Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and was a student at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, graduating there in 1853; studied law, was admitted to the bar at Iowa City in the fall of 1855, and commenced practice there; was a member of the General Assembly of Iowa 1860-64, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was on the staff of the Governor of Iowa in 1861 and 1862, aiding in the organization of volunteers from Iowa; was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University 1862-65; was re-elected to the General Assembly of 1876; was elected to the Forty-fifth Congres, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,205 votes against 697 votes for Brown, Democrat, and 12,011 votes for Carter, National.

### AND STILL ANOTHER.

**Disgraceful Performances of a Handsome and Popular Young Minister.**

UTICA, N. Y., April 28.—Rev. G. B. R. Clarke, pastor of the Universalist Church at Rome, N. Y., was recently accused of immoral conduct, and dismissed from his charge. Clarke pleaded insanity as an excuse, and underwent treatment for lunacy. The claim of insanity is understood to be a subterfuge to escape punishment. He is now in a sound condition of mind, and having, as is alleged, again allowed his wicked passion to run away with him, a Trustee of the church has preferred charges against the accused preacher before the Committee of the Universalist State Convention. The case will be held in this city during the third week in May.

The charges are elaborate, and cover about every imaginable grade of moral rottenness. Clarke is young, well educated and handsome, and a great favorite with the ladies. He boarded at the best hotel in Rome, and, not content with making love to the servant girls, it is said, carried his deviltry to the extent of corrupting children in the hotel.

One specification is that the clergyman secreted himself in a room leading off the bridal chamber of the hotel, and subsequently made improper advances to a bride, and betrayed the fact of his guilty eavesdropping. Notwithstanding the fact that the main points of the charges against him are known to his parishioners, many assert his innocence. Clarke carries himself brazenly, and says this is a conspiracy as damnable as the one against Henry Ward Beecher.

### The Cultivation of Roses.

"Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her lips."

The best way for ladies to cultivate this rare species of roses is by studying and practicing the rules of hygiene, as taught in the Peoples Common Sense Medical Adviser, only $1 50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Grand Invalids Hotel, Buffalo N. Y. If suffering from those painful weaknesses incident to the female organism, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a never-failing remedy for these complaints.

THE father of Renan was a Breton sea captain and was drowned during a tempest.

### THE NEGRO EXODUS.

**Some Facts as to the Cause of the Movement.**

**The Most Heartless Duplicity and Rascality on Record.**

(Special to N. Y. Herald.)

Mr. King, Representative in Congress from Louisiana, has received a letter from a lady in Concordia parish in that State, well known in the North, and who owns several plantations in Louisiana, and who writes from Concordia, under date of April 21, as follows:—

"We are all very uneasy about the Kansas emigration of the negroes, they being driven and bulldozed away by their leaders, even those who do not wish to go, and they are told that the government is to give them in Kansas lands and mules, &c.; that the government will not allow them to remain in this part of the country; that the Indians will be brought in to kill all who remain at the end of eighteen months. An agent passed through here last week telling this story, and another told them that the Queen of Spain has bought all of these lands, and that if all do not clear out she will have them slaughtered. Every few days some of these agents come along with these lies. The negroes are far from biding this; they come to us for protection and tell us about it, and they are worried to death, but the government, they say tells them they must go, and that that they are in mortal danger. Never were things more prosperous than now, but I very much fear that we have great trouble ahead and the more public you make the truth that the negroes are really prosperous here and do not wish to leave, but are being driven away by these secret emissaries from the North the better it will be for them. It is told here that money is being raised to help them leave, but who is doing all this no one can tell. It is evidently to injure the planters. I suppose the Captain has written you of the man who left Spokan, selling his five mules for $10, and numerous hogs for fifty cents each, and leaving a splendid crop of cotton and corn, with the hardest work of the season already done."

MORE MEANS OF DECEPTION.

In addition to these cheerful proclamations, gorgeously illuminated chromolithographs of Kansas scenes have been distributed among the blacks. A gentleman who has seen some of these chromos writes that the most ravishing presentment of rural life in Kansas is depicted. The negroes look on the State as a second paradise, compared with which old Canaan is a Florida swamp. One of these pictures, entitled "A Freedman's Home," represents a fine landscape with fields of ripening grain stretching away to the setting sun.

THE FREEDMAN'S HOME.

In the foreground, illuminated by a marvellous sunset stood the freedman's home. It was a picturesque cottage with gables, dormer windows and wide verandas. French windows reached down to the floor, and through the open casements appeared a seductive scene in the family sitting-room. The colored father, who had just returned from his harvest fields, sat in an easy chair reading a newspaper, while the children and babies rollicked on the floor of the piazza. Through the open door of the kitchen the colored wife could be seen directing the servants and cooks who were preparing the evening meal; in the parlor, however, was the most enchanting feature, for at a grand piano was poised the belle of the household, and besides the piano where she was playing stood her colored lover, devouring her with his eyes, while he abstractedly turned the leaves of her music. Just to one side of the dwelling appeared a commodious barn and carriage house and workmen busily engaged in putting in order their reapers and mowers for the following day.

HERDS OF BUFFALO.

In one of these pictures the "Old Auntie" sits on the veranda knitting stockings while she gazes on herds of buffalo and antelope which are feeding on the prairies beyond the wheat fields. Approaching the gate a handsome young colored man is seen coming in from a hunt, with a dead buck and a string of wild turkeys slung over his shoulders. These agricultural cartoons, in vivid coloring, the writer, reports are doing much to influence the minds of the more ignorant negroes.

STATEMENT OF MR. KING.

In an interview this evening, Mr. King said that he regretted to say that the exodus of the negroes from Louisiana was becoming serious along the banks of the Lower Mississippi where embarkation was easy. He said:

"My letters tell me that large numbers of negroes are leaving every day. The chief cause in the beginning was the low prices of cotton and of wages. Then railroad agents came and reported that free homesteads would be had on the lines of certain railroads in Kansas."

And he had no doubt that the newspaper and telegraphic reports of the daily departures were true. Agents, he said, for four months had been circulating chromos of Kansas homesteads which were to be given free to settlers. Letters to this effect were received here constantly.

OTHER REASONS FOR THE STAMPEDE.

In addition to the low prices of cotton the overflow in low districts and the yellow fever ravages had much to do with the stampede. If prices of cotton had kept higher it would not have occurred. The exodus began in districts where there had been no politidal troubles, and the panic has only reached the sections where such disturbances have been known. Transportation up the river is very cheap. From New Orleans to Vicksburg, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, the fare is only $2 each for deck passengers travelling in gangs.

INJURY TO THE SOUTH.

General King added that the present exodus is undoubtedly a great detriment and even ruin to many people in the South who have borrowed money in New Orleans which has been borrowed from New York and other Northern banks, and has been laid out for supplies of food and mules and farming implements for use of the negroes who are now leaving. They do not leave in small numbers, but depart in bodies and leave plantations destitute of help. But this exodus will not affect the South for a long time, as other labor will come in and occupy these rich lands.

LETTER FROM A PLANTER.

The following is a letter to General King, from Robert Carter, a large planter in Concordia parish, under date of April 20:

"A large number of negroes are on the landing at Vidalia, ready to start for Kansas, and are only waiting for a boat. In a word the Kansas fever is full upon the negroes in Concordia, and it will act like a panic on a bank when the depositors make a run on its funds; when men draw out their money one day and put it back the next. Even so it is with the negroes, but when they return to their old homes the crops will be lost. There are all sorts of lies told to get them away, such as the report that the United States government will give each man 160 acres of land, two mules and free transportation to Kansas; that the government will clothe and feed them there; that if they do not go a large body of Indians will be sent in to take their scalps mules, clothes, &c.; that 15,000 Chinese are on their way to take their crops. Up to-day my negroes stand firm, but I have no faith in their remaining any longer than when an opportunity is offered to go. I thought at one time that the negroes could be stopped on account of the money advanced them in supplies, &c., and the appearance of their having obtained money under false pretenses if they left. But the lawyers say that they cannot be held under that plea. If something does not turn the tide within ten days disaster will be complete."

ONE EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in a double leaded editorial paragraph, has this to say of the negro exodus.

If Mr. Whitthorne of Tennessee, does not press his resolution to investigate the "exodus" villainy, we engage to do something which will not be to Mr. Whitthorne's advantage. This whole "exodus" scheme is a piece of scoundrelism. The monsters who are at the bottom of it know perfectly well what they are about. They have for their object the falsific tion of the next census. The "exodus" scheme is a census movement purely. The negro is simply to be used, as the Republicans have always used him, as so much fuel to fan the flame of sectional strife and hate, regardles of his fate. As a trick, it is the worst yet; a base-born, black-hearted piece of barbarous cruelty, which every villain who supports it knows to be infamous and inhuman. Mr. Whitthorne's proposal is of the first consequence. Let him proceed with it without delay.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Another batch of forty-nine negroes arrived from the South by the steamer John B. Maude. The reports from Kansas continue to rehearse a long and monotonous history of suffering and destitution among the self-expatriated blacks. There is but little time for them to get back to their homes in, as by the middle of May the time for getting in their crop will be about over, and there will be nothing left for them to do.

The following letter from General W. L. McMillan, the Postmaster of New Orleans, a Republican, and an intimate friend of the President, shows how the movement is looked upon by those in the South who are too intelligent and have the interest of their country too much at stake to permit them to take an incorrect view of the situation:

POSTOFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, April 25.

MESSRS. SELLS & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.—*Gentlemen:* I write to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st inst. I very much fear the exodus of negroes from the Valley of the Mississippi has reached such an impetus that it cannot be stopped. Merchants and planters are arousing themselves to the necessity of doing something to stay the movement, but as long as the sentimental philanthropy of the North holds out material encouragement efforts from this quarter will prove fruitless.

I hear the fever, as it is called, has broken out in Concordia Parish, and that 3,000 negroes are on the bank between Vidalia and St. Joe. So far Carroll is quiet, and I hope it may remain so, and, in any event, I hope to keep my hands at least this year. There is a movement on foot looking toward the organization of a Mississippi Valley Transportation Society, for the purpose of inducing the negroes here to remain, those who have gone to return, and to supply their places with other labor, Chinese if necessary. The preliminaries are all settled, and the organization takes place today. Leading factors and some planters are in it, myself and friend among the latter. A strong organization will be made, and a large capital raised if needed. The idea of Chinese labor is taking hold of thoughtful minds. The negro, at best, is regarded by many as an uncertain and unprofitable cotton hand. I think him the best we will ever have. Very sincerely,

W. L. MCMILLAN.

### CHANGE OF BASE.

**A Protestant Minister Joins the Catholic Church.**

BALTIMORE, MD., April 28.—Rev. Dr. Gans, recently pastor of the Reformed Church, corner of Paca and Saratoga streets, in this city, was received into St. Ignatius Loyola Roman Catholic Church yesterday, together with Mrs. Gans, his wife, Arthur L. and Edgar H. Gans, his sons, Miss Mary L. Gans, his daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Geigher, two of Dr. Gans' former congregation. Dr. Gans declared his conversion to the Catholic faith to his late congregation in January last, and resigned a pastorate of several years, and twenty years identification with the Protestant ministry. His conversion created a profound sensation at the time among all denominations throughout the entire city. His instructor was Rev. William F. Clark, S. J., of Loyola College, who has been the means of making many converts to the Romish faith, notably among whom was the late Mayor Kane. Dr. Gans has been quietly engaged in law practice since his conversion, and the recently published statement that he contemplated entering the Catholic priesthood is indignantly denied by him.

### Senator Logan's Grammar.

(Baltimore Gazette.)

Our genial friend, Colonel Boyden, of the Cincinnati *Times*, desires that we should pulicly state whether we heard Senator John Logan in his recent speech commit any outrage upon grammar or do violence to the agreeable relations which should exist between nouns and verbs. Being duly sworn we proceed to say that we were present in the Senate, sitting in the seat with Senator Davis, of Illinois, when Mr. Logan delivered his great speech. We heard him distinctly make use of the following expressions: "If I had of knowd it," "I have saw the time," &c., "he done this without reflection." Mr. Logan also used the following sentence which we do not find in his speech in the *Record*: "I aint been yet in a position where I could hear such sentiments as these no rated through the settlement, but I have long suspicioned in my own mind that there is men in this here body which would, if they have the power, pluck the blue empyrean from the egis of the American eagle without stopping to reflect where the country was going to or drifting at." We submit that some portions of this sentence will not bear critical analysis.

LORD BEACONSFIELD boasts that he has never possessed a watch or an umbrella.

## BALLOTS VS. BAYONETS.

*"He has Refused his Assent to Laws the Most Wholesome and Necessary for the Public Good."*

**A Veto Unparalleled in the Whole History of the Nation.**

*"He has Kept Among us in Time of Peace Standing Armies Without the Consent of Our Legislature."*

**A Fraudulent President Arrayed Against the Congress of the American People.**

*"He has Affected to Render the Military Independent of, and Superior to, the Civil Power,"*

**In Maintaining Military Supervision and Control of Elections.**

**What Grant did for Hayes in 1876, Hayes Wants to do for Grant in 1880.**

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

**The Expected Veto.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—The veto message from the President of the Army Appropriation bill was ready for the House when it met this morning, but owing to the sudden death of Congressman Clark of Iowa, no formal business was transacted, and the House adjourned without hearing the message or doing any business beyond the announcement of his death, and the naming of the committee to accompany the remains to Iowa. The message, however, was soon in print in the afternoon papers, and quickly scattered over the capital. It was read with avidity by all classes and parties, for its probable contents have been a constant subject of speculation since Friday last when the bill went to Hayes. The universal opinion is that there has been great care in its preparation, and that the plan of it was blocked out as soon as the Army bill passed the House. The Democrats concede it is a strong document to go to the people, because the President with great skill avoids saying anything favorable to the use of troops at the polls, while the greater portion of the message is devoted to picking other flaws in the bill, particularly the point that it takes away from the marshals the power to enforce civil process at the polls on election day. Some Democrats assert that this is the weak point in the bill, and there was a purpose to amend it in this respect in the Senate, but the delay of sending it back to the House was objected to. The Republicans are in great glee over the veto, and are all Hayes men tonight; although some of the stiffest Stalwarts are not altogether satisfied with the indications that Hayes may approve another bill, which will meet some of his objections, and at the same time repeal the power of the President to use the troops to preserve the peace at the polls.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

**What Will the Democrats Do.**

WASHINGTON, April 30.—After waiting for days to find what Hayes would do, public expectation is now on the stretch to find out what the Democrats will do in the matter of passing a new Army bill in place of the one vetoed. When the House met at noon, Judge Sparks of Illinois, who had charge of the Army bill, moved that the veto message and the bill be made the special order for to-morrow. There will doubtless be a protracted and heated debate, as the Democratic members are exceedingly bitter over Hayes' message, and especially that part assuming to dictate the method in which the House shall frame its legislation There are members who sat in the House with Garfield and Hayes when they and their party put riders on appropriation bills to coerce Andrew Johnson, who do not relish the impertinence of Hayes berating them for attaching legitimate and germane legislation to the Army bill as revolutionary. It is quite possible the veto may be discussed for the rest of this week and part of next, before a vote is reached. The document will be riddled by the best speakers on the Democratic side.

**The Senate Caucus.**

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning before the meeting of the Senate, to consider the situation. Senator Wallace presided; nearly all the Senators were present and the conference lasted an hour. The result reached was to postpone considering the Legislative bill, which is still in the hands of the Senate Appropriation Committee, until next week, and that in the meantime a joint caucus of Democratic Senators and Representative be held to consider the veto and what should be done with the Appropriation bills. The proceedings of the caucus are kept very close, but it has been ascertained there was absolute unanimity in denouncing Hayes' veto, and a determination to resist to the last his attempt to coerce Congress to his will in the matter of troops at the polls. Thurman made a speech brim full of indignation at the unprecedented veto of the Fraudulent President, and so far as known there is not a Democratic Senator who will yield an iota to Executive declaration. Bayard, who has always opposed on principle general legislation on appropriation bills, denounces the veto and defends the amendments to the Army bill as legitimate and germane to the general purposes of the bill. This was also the position of Judge Davis in his speech, and he adheres to it with added emphasis. It is not known that there is a single Democratic Senator who will fly the track. It is regarded as fortunate the issue is made on the Army bill rather than on the Legislative, as it presents a stronger case to go before the country on.

**The Silver Bill.**

General Warner of Ohio, to-day reported his bill restoring silver to its old equality with gold in the matter of coinage at the mint, and was successful by one majority (Speaker Randall's vote) in having it made the special order from day to day, from next Saturday, until disposed of. This vote was by tellers, and pending a call for the ayes and nays the House adjourned and a Democratic caucus was called at once. There is a strong feeling that Hayes should be given an opportunity of vetoing another silver bill in the interest of Wall street. The Greenbackers and Western and Southern Democrats are generally anxious for financial legislation, while the New York and New Jersey Democrats are opposed. This complicates party matters, and may lead to discord and division on the appropriation bills.

**Action of Democratic Caucus.**

The Democratic Representatives met in caucus to-day, immediately after the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of determining what course should be pursued in regard to the President's veto of the Army Appropriation bill. The attendance was large and great unanimity of feeling prevailed.

A brief discussion first ensued on the propriety of referring the veto message to the Judiciary Committee or to a special select committee, with a view to obtaining a report which should exhibit what was the purpose and effect of the sixth section of the bill. This met with considerable opposition, after which the following resolution was adopted with few dissenting votes:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this caucus that the bill making an appropriation for the support of the army should pass notwithstanding the objections of the President, and that we will proceed to take a vote on to-morrow without debate.

After the adoption of this resolution, the caucus considered the question what further action should be taken by the Democratic party concerning the two appropriation bills after they shall both have been defeated by Presidential vetoes, the veto of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, with its political sections being, of course, forshadowed by the present message. An animated discussion ensued in which, among others, Messrs. Randall, Blackburn, Cox and Stephens participated.

The whole subject was finally referred to the Caucus Committees of the House and Senate, which originally framed political sections now in controversy, the House Committee being revived for this purpose, and instructed to confer with a Senate Committee of Democratic Senators, and after mature consideration, to report their recommendations to the joint caucus. The members of the committees are as follows:

On the part of the House—Representatives Chalmers, Carlisle, Cox (N. Y.), Wing, Springer, Tucker, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Bicknell, Phelps.

On the part of the Senate—Senators Thurman, Whyte, Kernan, Saulsbury, Jones (Fla.), Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees and Vance.

The caucus had decided at the commencement of proceedings not to reveal any of the proceedings, but afterwards agreed to have only the conclusions reached by the caucus published.

**A Protracted Struggle.**

The indications this evening are that there will be a protracted struggle, which will open a new chapter in our politics. The Democratic members so far as can be ascertained, seem determined not to yield an inch on the great questions at issue. Undoubtedly, there were a dozen or more Southern Democrats who would have voted with the Republicans to pass an appropriation bill without the clause forbidding troops at the polls, could they have secured it in a separate bill; but the fact that Hayes has gone completely over to the Stalwarts, and offers them no loop-hole in the way of compromise, will do more to solidify the Democrats than anything else. The insolent tone of the Republicans, and Hayes hectoring the House, with strange impudence in an official document, for its amendment to the Army bill, have added to the bitterness. The message was written by Secretary McCrary, who is an out-and-out advocate of Congress taking control of State elections and the party in power manipulating them with deputy marshals, supervisors and soldiers. It is too early to predict the course of the Democrats to a certainty, but everything at this time indicates they will not surrender the principle at issue, or allow Hayes to coerce the Congress into framing laws to meet his view of the future necessities of the Republican party; or in other words to permit him to use the bayonet at the ballot box. Money or no money for the army, this will not be conceded.

ARGUS.

(By Associated Press.)

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning, lasting about an hour, but no action was taken except to determine (unfortunately) that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill shall not be brought forward for discussion in the Senate before next week, and in the meantime Democratic Senators will meet their party friends of the House, in joint caucus, for consultation concerning the proper course to be pursued in regard to the President's veto of the Army Appropriation bill, and the political situation generally. The veto message was not discussed.

GREENBACKERS DIVIDED.

The National Greenback members of the House also held a caucus of three hours duration to-day on the subject of the Presidential veto. A general interchange of views occurred, but no definite action was reached as to what course they should pursue. Information obtained from a trustworthy source indicates that the meeting was not altogether harmonious, there being great diversity of opinion existing as to what steps should be taken, and in

**Continued on Fifth Page.**

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A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

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### FACTS ABOUT THE SOUTH.

It would be as unjust to gauge the industries of the whole North, and the condition of its laboring population, in the matter of wages and the comforts of life, by the actual facts of the anthracite coal region, as it is to judge the South by the exceptional labor troubles in Northern Louisiana and some counties of Mississippi. We doubt if the negroes of Louisiana have undergone the last three years the hardships because of low wages, uncertain employment, and the "store order system," that the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania have faced. The Kansas emigration, large as it is, bears a small proportion indeed to the army of tramps set afloat by the conditions of the labor market of this State, to say nothing of other Northern States.

That the South is fairly prosperous and the relations of capital and labor—of employer and employed—sre as amicable as elsewhere in the country, we have pretty conclusive evidence in the great products of that section. The South has done an important part in creating that balance of trade which has brought about specie resumption. The cotton production of ten Southern States growing the staple, .in 1878 amounted to nearly five millions of bales, and the exportation of cotton to foreign countries, to nearly two hundred millions of dollars, a sum that very nearly covers the balance of foreign trade in our favor. This one fact is sufficient answer to the partizan contention of the Republicans, that the Southern laborers are ill-treated as a rule and the whole section in a constant state of political turmoil and lawlessness. Such an industry as that of cotton production could not thrive as it does under such conditions. This fact with sensible business men, who do their own thinking, overerthrows volumes of sectional tirades and misrepresentation based on a few isolated facts. We presume the South, like the North, is no better than it should be. It has had a rougher legacy from the war, and crimes against persen are more common with them, as crimes against propererty are more common at the a North. But time will right these evils to great extent, and the progress made and making is most encouraging to the sincere patriot, if not to the politicians who are striving to keep alive the hates engendered by the civil war.

The New York *Herald* of Monday, has some valuable information as to the condition of affairs in the Atlantic States of the South, gleaned from Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston, who has just returned from an extensive journey through those States. Mr. ATKINSON is one of the most competent observers and intelligent judges of industrial and social facts that we have in the country. He is an energetic and enterprising man of business in the prime of life. He has been for many years a large and successful manufacturer of cotton goods, and is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as an able writer on commercial questions. He is a man of the same type as ABRAM S. HEWITT of New York—one of the small class of active business men who, while managing great private establishments, devote much attention to the larger public questions of the period. Mr. ATKINSON gives the *Herald* a description of the industrial and social condition of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, which induces the *Herald* to declare that "if the States bordering on the Mississippi have been as much misrepresented as those lying upon the seaboard the prevalent ideas respecting the South are utterly false and misleading." Mr. ATKINSON found the improvement in the States he visited so marked and its evidences so manifest, that a traveler must close his eyes if he fails to see them. The *Herald* has this synopsis of the leading facts elicited in its four column interview with Mr. ATKINSON:

A walk through the poorer quarters of Charleston and Savannah brings under notice a neatness and tidiness in the humble dwellings of the lowest laboring classes which would be looked for in vain in the poorer quarters of New York or Boston. A drive beyond the outskirts of the principal Southern cities brings into view a continuous succession of large and well kept gardens for raising fresh vegetables for the market, all belonging to colored tenants and worked by colored laborers. A visit to warehouses and other large establishments affords the spectacle of negro laborers doing their work with efficiency, receiving good wages, appreciated by their employers, getting on pleasantly with them, and prudently investing their savings. There are great numbers of negroes who own houses which have been built by themselves and are let to tenants. There are many negroes who own agricultural land. Those of them who cultivate land on shares are not oppressed by their landlords. The current notion that the land owners furnish the negroes with food and supplies, with a lieu on their crops, is mainly fictitious. This was formerly true; but it is not true at present. There have grown up throughout the planting regions multitudes of country stores, one or more at every cross roads, and the current dealings of the negroes are with these neighboring stores, in which the land owners have no interest. The greater part of these storekeepers are Germans, and comparatively new residents. Many of them, no doubt, drive hard bargains with the negroes, selling goods at enormous profits on the security of their crops. The land owners prefer to have the negroes get their supplies from the stores, since they avoid entanglements and are spared appeals for help from negroes who find themselves destitute at the end of the year. The landlords merely take their money rent or their stipulated share of the crop and escape all annoyance from the ill-feeling of discontented laborers who might suspect that they had been cheated when they have eaten up the whole value of their crops before the harvest. This great change in the mode of transacting business is one of the most noteworthy features in the new condition of the agricultural South. The excellence of the negro schools as described in this interview will attract wide attention. Mr. Atkinson thinks that the negroes are doing better in the cities than in the rural districts, and that they are generally improving in industry, frugality, foresight and education. The distribution of alms by the charitable institutions of the cities proves that there is more suffering and destitution among the poor whites than among the negroes.

The mass of the whites, however, are becoming prosperous. The interview abounds an illustrations on this hand.

We quote Mr. ATKINSON'S own words of the result of his observations:

I should say this: That the main difficulties with respect to the relations of the two races in the several States have been surmounted; that the colored population is rated according to the ability and industry of the individuals; that the white population is changing, and a new class is springing up. A new ownership of property is coming in. The tools are passing to those who can use them. A great, marked and absolutely permanent change dates within the last two years, so far as the testimony of both colors can be relied upon to prove it. The prominent men express themselves well satisfied with the new order of things. There cannot be found a corporal's guard of them in any of these States who would favor a restoration of slavery even if it could be done.

### THE TRAMP LAW.

We print elsewhere the tramp law that has passed the Legislature, and which goes into effect on the 15th of August. It is a very stringent law, modeled after the tramp acts which have been effective in New England. Passed at the South and directed at wandering negroes, it would afford JIM BLAINE an opportunity for a Senate sensation. But for all that, a law of this kind is necessary. Other States are framing such statutes, and unless we adopt preventive measures, this State will be overran with tramps. The vice of organized beggary and tramping must be stamped out, so far as it results from voluntary idleness and a vicious disposition.

The law defines a tramp to be "any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity," who "has no fixed place of residence." This is made a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment in jail or workhouse.

There is a special section for tramps entering dwellings without permission, kindling fires on roads or lands, or carrying weapons. This is made a felony, punishable with a maximum of three years imprisonment. Tramps may be arrested on view by any citizen and taken before a magistrate.

There are limitations in the law which will prevent its application to innocent persons, and confine its penalties to the incorrigible tramp. The law was very generally demanded by the agricultural population of the State.

### THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* dissents from THE POST'S view that the Democratic State Convention should be held early in June, and favors a late Convention. It advances no reason except that the campaign is likely to be a "long, listless and desultory" one with an early convention, and only one candidate on the ticket. We would have an early convention to secure an effective organization of the party. The party in the various counties will not move until the State organization is in motion. That is our experience of State politics. No question of candidates enters into the suggestion of an early convention. It will make no difference in that respect to any one of the aspirants for nomination.

What we need in the Democratic party of the State is thorough organization, and to secure this we must get to work early. The election this year is not important in the matter of candidates, but it is important as a political test. A great deal of the necessary work of next year may be fairly started this. Get the State organization at work inspiring the county committees, and much may be done, especially of the routine work that must be done, early or late, but it is far better should be done at an early period of the canvass. Ohio, where the Democracy are better organized than in any other State, holds its Convention early in June, and this is a late date for that State.

If we put off the State Convention until fall, the county organizations will also delay all action, and we will find ourselves on the eve of election without any of the needful preparations. At best the Convention cannot be called together until late in June, for the State Committee does not meet until the 7th of May, when it has been usually called for March. We are satisfied it will be better for the Democracy this year and next, if the State Convention is called for a reasonably early day.

### INSANITY OF HATE.

Senator CONKLING, in his "great speech," so loudly applauded by the Republican press, got down to BLAINE'S level of demagogueism in one particular. BLAINE'S argument was that the *power* of the President to use troops at the polls should be retained, because there was only a small number of troops *now* in the Southern States. So there was in 1876 but a small number, but, as the election drew near, and military protection and connivance with fraud became a necessity to HAYES' success, GRANT quickly stripped the frontier posts of their proper complement of soldiers, and sent five thousand into the Southern States to overawe and intimidate the people. These troops made the Returning Board crimes possible. BLAINE'S notion is fairly matched by CONKLING'S contention, that the hates of the civil war should be kept alive—troops at the polls—test oaths and an army of deputy marshals—because the Northern States pay the greater share of Federal revenues. There can be no doubt this is true, and naturally so, for the North has thirty millions of population to eighteen at the South. But CONKLING was not satisfied with this simple fact, and exaggerated it by crediting to the North all the customs revenues received at northern ports of entry as so many payments of federal taxation by the North. Thus, New York is the great port of delivery for the whole country, and of the entire customs receipts of $130,000,000 during the last fiscal year, about one hundred millions was collected at that port. But, as a matter of fact, the customs tax was only advanced by the importers; in reality it was paid by consumers whether in Maine, Texas or Nebraska. This principle is so well understood that it is almost shocking a man of the attainments of CONKLING should fall back on the pitiful demagogueism that it is the Eastern importer who pays the tax and not the Southern and Western consumer. We accept its weakness as the strongest argumen he could produce in favor of the bayonet at the ballot box! On CONKLING'S line of argument, the Democratic city of New York, with its fifty thousand majority, pays a greater amount of taxes to the federal government than is collected in all the Republican States of the North!

We observe that the *Gazette* is captured by CONKLING'S shallow plea. We naturally supposed an idea of this sort would find lodgment in its brain. After an immense deal of incendiary trash, which of course the writer laughed over in admiration of his own nonsense, it gets dowa to the figures of the senatorial Turveydrop, as for instance:

There is a question of equities in this struggle that has not received the attention it deserves. It is brought out in the statistics with which Mr. Conkling opens his speech. These show that of the $234,831,461 paid into the National Treasury in taxes last year, the loyal States paid $221,205,268, and the disloyal States but $13,627,192. One-half of this came from Virginia, and her tobacco tax has been reduced, so that she will pay less hereafter. *Thus the South pays one-twentieth of taxes, and controls Congress.* The North pays nineteen-twentieths of the taxes, and is dominated by the South.

Nothing lies like figures. The receipts from customs the last fiscal year were $130,956,493. These taxes were paid by the consumers of the imported articles, throughout the country, North and South, and there is a suspicion that many of them are levied to protect Pennsylvania manufacturers. But if the *Gazette* insists it is the importer who pays the custom taxes and not the consumer, then the Democratic metropolis, with its majority larger than that of Kentucky, pays into the Federal treasury four-fifths of this revenue. Which horn of the dilemma does the *Gazette* take? Does it not know that if the South had its way, as a planting and producing section, it would gladly wipe out all these custom taxes, which grind down the poor North, and especially the depressed iron industries of Pennsylvania!

The *Gazette* says the South pays but thirteen million or one-twentieth of the whole amount of federal taxes collected. The amount that it does pay can only be ascertained by its consumption of taxable articles, and this is beyond the reach of the statistician. But, taking the CONKLING theory that the taxes are paid at the point of production or importation and not at the point of consumption, and the statement is a glaring falsehood. If the *Gazette* will consult the Treasury tables of internal revenue collected the last fiscal year, it will find that the total payments of the Southern States in this one branch of the revenues, amounted to $26,451,000 or about one-fourth of the entire amount of internal revenue collected. Kentucky and Virginia both paid a greater amount of internal revenue than Pennsylvania, while Missouri paid nearly as much. These three Southern States, with an aggregate population of four millions, or about the same as that of Pennsylvania, compared with this State in the payment of internal taxes into the federal treasury, the last fiscal year, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The three "disloyal" states..... | $18,453,577 |
| "Loyal" Pennsylvania..... | 5,917,422 |
| Excess of three "disloyal" States over "loyal" Pennsylvania— | $13,536,155 |

Or within a few dollars of the entire amount ($13,627,192) federal taxation the truthful *Gazette* credits the whole South. Our figures can be verified by any doubter, by referring to Secretary SHERMAN'S report from which we gather them.

What remedy, we would like to know, would the *Gazette* and CONKLING suggest for the great excess of Federal taxes they claim is paid by the North. There must be some remedy applied when GRANT comes in. Of course on their theory it must be the custom taxes that bear so oppressively on the North, for the internal revenue taxes are collected from whiskey, beer, and tobacco, and the "loyal" North would spurn the use of such demoralizing agencies. Then there remains only the custom taxes. The *Gazette* insists the North pays nineteen-twentieths of these taxes, and the disloyal South only one-twentieth. This is gross injustice. It bears heavily on our prostrate industries; iron and steel and cotton and woolen manufactures particularly. There is no doubt there should be a reform. It is bad enough to be ruled by the rebel brigadiers without paying all their taxes. Let the *Gazette* sound the hew-gag and beat the tom-tom for the repeal of these custom taxes that are crushing the North to the dust, and let the nation fall back on direct taxation, so that every one in this broad land may be taxed according to his capacity to pay. That will punish the rebellious South, and relieve our "loyal" industries from the iniquities and inequalities against which CONKLING and the *Gazette* are in arms.

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WE print elsewhere a statement from Colonel LOWE, the Greenback member of Congress from the Huntsville (Alabama) district, which places the dispute between Senator LOGAN and LOWE as to whether the former in 1861 enlisted troops for the rebel service in Southern Illinois, in an entirely new light. The interview with Col. LOWE printed in THE POST was slightly incorrect. Col. LOWE said there were two or three companies from Southern Illinois in the Confederate service, and that the officers and men told him they were to constitute part of LOGAN'S command in that army. It was reported that he said *regiments* and to this, Senator LOGAN took exceptions. It is extremely probable that the men who went from Southern Illinois to the rebel army did so with the impression LOGAN was to command them. He was intensely bitter against the North, and denounced DOUGLAS with extreme violence for his patriotic course in supporting Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, charging him with being a traitor, with having sold out, etc. Suddenly a change came over the spirit of his dreams, and he blossomed forth as a Colonel in the Union army, in which position he did good enough service and saw hard fighting. Col. LOWE didn't like Logan's epithets, and his letters to him point unmistakably to the field of honah! We guess there will be no blood shed.

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THE debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill was closed in the House on Saturday, with speeches by Generals EWING and GARFIELD. The former made a very able speech and put GARFIELD on the defensive, in explaining his inconsistencies. Then there were five minute speeches, out of which some fun was extracted by a Michigander who threw a great deal of humor into his remarks. The House is always tolerant of well-spiced speeches, and extended his time. GARFIELD then made a motion to strike from the bill the provisions in regard to test oaths, and modifying the election laws. As this was voted on in Committee of the Whole, the ayes and nays were not taken, but on division the vote stood 123 to strike out and 130 against. Some of the Greenbackers voted with the Republicans on this motion. The vote in the House on the passage of the bill stood 140 yeas to 119 nays, the Greenbackers voting with the Democrats on this test question, including Mr. YOCUM of the Centre-Clearfield dlstrict of this State. Counting pairs the vote stood 152 yeas and 131 nays, showing every member of the House present and accounted for, but four. This was an unusually full vote. The bill will probably be debated in the Senate until the fate of the Army bill is decided by a veto or approval.

### EDITORIAL MENTON.

THE first proceedings have been commenced in the test case in New York, before Judge BLATCHFORD, to determine the constitutionality of greenbacks, issued in time of peace.

AN interesting article will be found on the third page, by CHARLES WARREN STODDARD, on the Chinese lepers of California. It is supplementary to an article we printed a few weeks ago in THE POST.

THERE is a big fight over the confirmation of STOCKETT MATTHEWS for United States Judge of Maryland. He has the qualifications of a first class stumper, but in the matter of legal lore is like necessity.

THE Russian army cannot be relied on to any great extent. The soldiers returning from Turkey propogate revolutionary ideas, and therefore there is to be a stricter discipline in the army. If the Czar can't trust his soldiers his dynasty is in a bad way.

FRYE of Maine, in a debate in the House on Tuesday, being hard pressed by a Democratic member from Mississippi, admitted he was in correspondence with the editor of the Okolona *States*. He is the Congressional advertising agent of the concern.

A PRESIDENTIAL proclamation wa issued on Saturday against the invasion of the Indian Territory west of Arkansas and north of Texas, by organized bodies of white prospectors concentrating in Southern Kansas. Good faith requires these lands should be reserved exclusively for the Indians on them, but we doubt if they will be. The Kansas people have a great deal of sympathy in the abstract for negroes, but none at all for Indians.

THERE must be considerable money flowing westward in aid of the emigrating negroes, as two committees in St. Louis are quarreling over the handling of the funds. One committee got $3,600 and the negroes only $206. Still this is an improvement on the Freedman's Bank dividend, and shows an awakening conscience. It would be a good plan to accompany every dollar with a V for the Kansas and Missouri politicians. The dollar then might get through.

SOME of the Republican orators are getting very much out of humor with Senator BRUCE and FRED DOUGLASS. Not only have both of these distinguished colored men advised against the colored emigration from the South, but Senator BRUCE has shown such a disposition to energetically investigate that disgraceful affair of the Freedman's Bank that he is already accused of "doing an injury to the Republican party." Then the party should not cherish thieves. Let BRUCE drive ahead.

THE Republicans at Albany don't find enough to do looking after legislation, and they therefore divert them selves with schemes for settling the next Presidency. A ticket consisting of General GRANT for President and Senator DON CAMERON for Vice President has been decided upon, and to help this along ex-Secretary FISH will be nominated for Governor of New York this year. It would be a queer pan-out of the thrilling contest for the Vice Presidency, if the senior and junior Senators from Pennsylvania should play the second fiddle on opposing tickets.

THAT embodiment of the charity that knows no guile, the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, invites contributions "to scatter thousands of the colored people in the North, where, as laborers and voters, they will antagonize the influence of the Pope's Irish." That's the plan is it? Democrats will please step up to the captain's office and fork over. These saints of the Freedman's Bank are just the people to take charge of any loose cash floating around. The next thing we hear of will be a Grand Consolidated Christian Statesman and Clerical Editors' Bank for the Benefit of the Exodus; subscriptions of ten cents and upwards received, and invested—permanently!

GOV. HOYT appointed, and the Senate confirmed yesterday, NORMAN M. SMITH of this city, as Sealer of Weights and Measures. We have stated several times that this would be done, although great pressure was brought upon the Governor to appoint a man who would out of the proceeds of the office pay the three thousand dollars held by parties in this city, as consideration for giving a clear track for ERRETT. SMITH says he will not pay the notes and the question is, has or will the MACKEY estate show up. We are sorry OUR GUY'S brother did not get the appointment, as he would have saved this scandal by calling it square.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been on an extensive prospecting tour among the politicians of Ohio of both parties. It finds TAFT the favorite of the Republicans for Governor, and BISHOP the choice of the Democrats, with General RICE as a formidable competitor. In regard to a coalition with the Greenbackers it says:

There is a decided unfriendliness to any coalition which shall have even the remote appearance of a Democratic surrender; but, while a few declare hostility to a union movement without further explanation, the large majority recognize the absurdity of two parties, naturally allied against a common enemy, dividing their forces in action, and manifest willingness to give such terms to the Nationals as will be honorable to both parties.

GEORGIA has just disposed of a large four per cent. loan to her own citizens without the expenditure of a penny in the way of advertising or commissions, and is quite justified in feeling rather proud about it. The State Treasurer simply gave notice that the bonds were to be had, and they have all been sold over his counter, without any expense to the State, the great bulk being taken by small investors and scarcely any going outside of Georgia, while orders for $150,000 more were on hand when the last had been disposed of. No other State in the Union floats a four per cent. loan, unless it is Massachusetts. CONKLING didn't state this fact in his speech.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* undertakes to speak for Mr. HENDRICKS on the Presidential question, as thus:

Mr. Hendricks is not to be considered in connection with the second place on the Presidential ticket. He is entitled to the first place, and before the day of nomination rolls around his claims will be still more widely recognized.

There are a number of distingnished statesmen lying around loose in Ohio, waiting for the second place on the Presidential programme, and we might scare up one or two in Pennsylvania, as TILDEN has been considered in delicate health. Mr. HENDRICKS is eligible, but is not entitled to the first place any more than any other man, and certainly could not expect to be elected if nominated over TILDEN.

### DEATH OF BISHOP AMES.

**Biographical Sketch of His Career and His Characteristics.**

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Bishop Edward R. Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in this city this morning, aged seventy-three years, after a protracted illness.

[The deceased was born in Amesville, Adams county, Ohio, May 20, 1806. He was educated in the Ohio University, and during his student life he united with the church, in August, 1827. After leaving the university, he engaged for some time in teaching, and entered the traveling ministry in the Illinois Conference in 1830. At the formation of the Indiana Conference in 1832, he became one of its members and spent his active pastoral life in the the State of Indiana, with the exception of two years spent in St. Louis. After filling important stations and acting as Presiding Elder, he was, in 1840, elected Missionary Secretary, his work being chiefly in the west. He traveled extensively, visiting the Indian missions along the northern lakes and on the western frontier, and aided in establishing schools among the Indian tribes west of Arkansas. From 1844 to 1852 he was stationed preacher or Presiding Elder in Indiana. In 1848 he was elected President of the Indiana Asbury University, but he declined the position, preferring to remain in the more active ministerial work. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1840, 1844 and 1852; in the latter year he was elected Bishop. Since that period he has traveled extensively over the Church, having first visited the Pacific coast in 1852-53. During and after the civil war he was active in extending the borders of the Church through the South. He was offered some important positions by the Government, but declined to accept them, because of ecclesiastical duties. He was appointed by the General Conference of 1868 to visit the Irish and British Conferences as a delegate, but the condition of his health led him to decline. For several years past he has resided in Baltimore.

Bishop Ames was a man of large frame, and of solid physical appearance—a calm and self possessed manner, both in and out of the pulpit—a preacher of large information, of strong and vigorous thought, effectively impressing audiences, and moving as well as instructing them. He was scarcely excelled in the management of his conferences and often solved a knotty point, and disposed of a difficult or troublesome matter by a stroke of good humored wit, thus restoring equhanimity to the somewhat ruffled spirits of disputants. He was a master of parliamentary usages and thoroughly conversant with Methodist law and discipline.]

### THE BRUTE OF BURMAH.

**Atrocities of the Massacre of the Princes and Their Relatives.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The following are mail advices giving the particulars of the massacre of the Burmese Princes and their relatives:

RANGOON, March 16.—The King's fears continued to gain upon him, as one after another of the Princes pined away and died in the frightful underground prisons of the Palace—loathsome with filth, and never moved since these dens were constructed years ago. The fears of British intervention alone prevented him from putting them all to death months ago. Suddenly news of the disaster in Zululand reached Mandalay. That apparently decided him, and a work of cold-blooded butchery began which will hardly find a parallel in history.

At first the massacre was carried on according to the old Burmese wont. The victims were led out of their cells in twos and threes, brought to Thekha to the King, and disposed of in the ordinary Buddhist fashion. The head of the victim was tied down to his ankles, and a blow on the back of the neck from a heavy club put him out of pain. But this soon proved too mild a spectacle for the fiendish mind of Theebau. The Fhoughai Prince, whose insolent bearing English visitors to Mandalay will remember, on being brought to do reverence to his young brother (the King is past twenty-one years) professed an utter scorn for what could be done to him, and was flogged to death. The late King's oldest son, the truculent Mekhaya Prince, who used to look upon all foreigners as so much dirt under his feet, turned craven, and was taunted and driven to madness before receiving the blow, which only half stunned him, when his writhing body was thrown into the gigantic trench dug to receive the victim.

The massacre was carried on in a leisurely fashion, extending over several days, fiendish ingenuity being taxed to the utmost to devise fresh horrors. Moungoke, the Governor of Rangoon when it was captured by the British in 1856, had his nose and mouth filled with gunpowder, a light was applied, and he was then flung into the trench to be stifled by the bodies of succeeding victims. The daughter of the Nyoung Yan Young, a girl of sixteen, was handed over to eight soldiers of the Royal Guard, to be pitched insensible into the same heaving grave when they had gratified their brutal lusts. The wife of one Prince far advanced in pregnancy, was ripped up, and the agonized husband was brought to see his wife and child once more before he died.

After some days of this sort of thing, the executioners got wearied and hurried through their task. Little children were put in blankets and swung against the palace walls, and were battered over the head as taking less trouble than tying them up so as to get a blow on the neck. Altogether about ninety persons are believed to have been put to death in this way.

### A Concession to Taste.

A needy-looking fellow watching a man selecting a watermelon from a huge pile outside a Detroit grocery store remarked: "I wish I had five cents to get a small melon; I haven't tasted one for over two years." The money was placed in his hand, and the giver had just found a melon to his mind when he spied the object of his charity coming out of a drinking shop. "I thought you wanted that money to buy a melon," said he. "So I did," was the reply. I told you I hadn't tasted melon for over two years; but, after reflecting, I found I hadn't tasted whiskey for over three. Therefore, I gave whisky a chance to catch up with melon and start off square. Nothing mean about me, sir."

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MISS MARY ANDERSON'S earnings on the stage already amount to $80,000.

EX-POSTMASTER BINGHAM, of Philadelphia, is the best dressed member of Congress.

AN ex-Confederate colonel is clerk of the Senate Committee on the Freedman's Bank. The chairman of the committee is colored Senator Bruce.

ABOUT one hundred newspapers in California now oppose the adoption of the new constitution, while only sometwenty newspapers favor it.

QUEEN VICTORIA made frequent excursions on Lake Maggiore, and amused herself making pencil sketches of the beautiful scenery along its shores.

COURTNEY, the oarsman, is now overloaded with flesh and weighs two hundred and six pounds. He says he does not want to row any more and will stick to his carpentry.

THE Democratic local committee at Okolona, Miss., have publicly denounced the *States* of that place as a newspaper that in no wise represents the sentiment of the people there.

RUSKIN has sent an order to an American friend for everything that Walt Whitman has written. He has just discovered the old poet, and thinks him Turneresque. Birds of a feather.

THE Japanese Government has resolved to spend $70,000 in entertaining General Grant and the Italian and German princes who will shortly visit them. Grant will take his without sugar.

CAPTAIN BOYTON is still breasting the cold waves of the Mississippi. He arrived at Vicksburg on Sunday. Next Sunday he proposes to be in the Crescent city. His condition is very bad.

BISHOP SIMPSON, Joseph Cook and party will set out from Chicago in May, in a special train, for the Yosemite Valley. It is proposed to erect a chapel in the valley for the benefit of tourists.

THE venerable Peter Cooper has a device for propelling the cars of the Elevated railroads in New York by means of an endless wire or chain, and he has written a letter to show how simple, cheap, noiseless and safe his system would be.

M. LOUIS AUGUST BLANQUI, who has been elected to the French Chamber of Deputies from Bordeaux, France, is about seventy-four years old and an inveterate Radical, who has passed many years in prison for political offences.

BALTIMORE has come to be the fourth grain depot on the continent. New York's grain receipts for 1878 were 152,862,927 bushels; Chicago's 135,601,876; Buffalo's 84,046,052; Baltimore's 48,597,477. Baltimore has increased its receipts 152 per cent. in the past five years.

THE Rev. Mr. Bowers is his name; forgery is his crime; Congregationalism is his sect; and Coonville is his place of residence in the State of New Jersey. Another sad case, brethren: another case among the clergy. The Rev. Mr. Bowers, went off, some time ago, with another man's wife.

PETER HERDIC of Williamsport, whose disappearance from home many weeks ago occasioned some disagreeable comment, has returned. His health is very bad, and he can scarcely speak above a whisper. He has just returned from Colorado. He will remain until the weather is milder at home.

IT is reported that General Hawley, when alluding to the fact that his name had been spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for Vice-President, said that he would rather be in the Senate six years as a representative of Connecticut than to pass four years in the position of a woman waiting for a first husband to die.

A BRIGHT little fellow of four, the son of a former pastor of a flourishing church, who attends infant class in Sunday School, received last Sunday morning a card on which were the words. "Pray without ceasing." After his mother had explained the text, he said, "I guess I won't show this to the minister; he prays long enough now."

THERE is a touch of genuine pathos in the letter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, declining to be present at the banquet of Rev. O. B. Frothingham. "I am not in condition to make visits," he writes, or take any part in conversation. Old age has rushed upon me in the last year, and tied my tongue, and hid my memory, and thus made it a duty to stay at home."

COUNT ANDRASSY, who is known to be very close about politics, was lately asked by a witty Viennese journalist who had interviewed him for twenty minutes without getting anything worth putting in his paper out of the chancellor, "What is the difference between your Excellency and myself?" Answer:—"Whilst your Excellency, who knows so much, will tell nothing, I, who know nothing, must tell so much."

BROTHER HASKELL, "the reformed clown," is conducting a revival in Amboy, Illinois. An excited sister fainted in one of his meetings, and he said: "Stand away, brethren and sisters, and let the angels come in and fan her. I feel as if a quarter section of heaven had caved in and all the stars were tumbling down on me. You Christians are like young pigs. I have to pull your ears off to get you up to the Gospeltrough, and after you get a taste of the glories, nearly pull your tails off to get you away."

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS has reiterated to the Indianapolis *Journal* his declaration that it is his "positive and irrevocable" intention to decline a second place upon another Presidential ticket; that he is not an aspirant for the place of Vice-President and would not accept a commission to that office if offered to him to-day; that it is, in his opinion, a less honorable and less responsible position than that of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and less remunerative than his law practice in Indiana, and that he does not desire to enter the White House from the back door.

THE Rev. George Bowers, pastor of the Congregational Church at Coonville, New Jersey, who has just been arrested in Boston for forgery and running off with another man's wife, was born and reared in the quiet hamlet where he has preached the last half dozen years. He was a good preacher and fine singer, his church grew and prospered but he developed a passion for fast horses; then he fell into too close intimacy with a Mrs. Leecroft, of his congregation, and finally he forged the names of his brother and various parishioners to notes aggregating some $37,000 and ran off with his charmer.

## A LEPER HOSPITAL.

### Charles Warren Stoddard Inspects its Inmates—The Horrible Sights He Saw.

### How Leprosy Breeds and Spreads—The Danger is California—Firm Hold of the Disease Upon Hawaii.

[San Francisco Chronicle, April 15.]

If you will kindly avoid, for once in your life, the broad road that leadeth to the Cliff House, and follow me in the straight and narrow way that ends abruptly at the Lazaret, I will show you what manner of man we have received from China and fostered in the heart of the City of San Francisco. It is a dreary drive over the hills to the Pesthouse. We have dropped in upon the Health Officer at his city office. Our proposed visitation has been telephoned to the doctor who is imprisoned with his leprous patients on the lonesome slope of a suburban hill. As we get into the ragged edge of the city, among half-graded streets, bits of marsh land and semi-rustic population, we ask our way. Yonder it lies. The high white fence, on a hill sowed thick with stone, above a marsh once clouded with clamorous water-foul, but now all, all under the spell of the quarantine, and desolate beyond measure. The fence that surrounds the devil's acre, if I may call it such, is solid, even to the great gate that is shut across the road. We ring the dreadful bell—the passing bell—that is seldom rung save to announce the arrival of another fateful body clothed in living death. The Doctor welcomes us to an inclosure that is utterly whitewashed. The detached houses within it are kept neat and clean. Everything connected with.

THE LAZARET

is of the cheapest description; there is a primitive simplicity, a modest nakedness, an insulated air that reminds one of December on a desert island. Cheap as it is, and unhandsome, the hospital is sufficient to meet all the requirements of the plague in its present stage of development; it has done good service in the small-pox epidemics; it may be destroyed by fire in the shortest possible time, for the water privileges are limited. But in that case the whole establishment might be rebuilt for less money than it takes to keep a private property in Tar Flat tenantable during a single season. The Doctor has weeded out the inclosure, planted it, hedged it about with the eucalyptus, and has already a little plat of flowers by the office window; but this is not what we came to see. One ward of the Pesthouse, the only one now occupied, is set apart for the exclusive use of the Chinese lepers, that have only recently been isolated. We are introduced to these unfortunate creatures one after another, and then we take them all in at a glace, or group them according to the various stages of decomposition of the peculiar character of their physical hideousness. There are at this present writing fifteen living, livid lepers in that Lazaret. These repulsive and dangerous fellows were, until quite recently, at liberty in this city. They are not all alike; some of them have begun to scale;

THE FLESH IS WITHERING;

they are distorted, slightly; they are still cheerful; as fatalists, it makes very little difference to them how soon or in what fashion they are translated to the other life. There is one youth who doubtless suffers some inconvenience from the clumsy development of his case; that lad, aged about 18 years, has a face that is swollen like a sponge saturated with corruption; his eyelids are so bloated that he cannot raise them, and he is obliged to look downhill over his cheeks. There is a dry leper who surprised the Doctor one morning by taking a dull jack-knife and whittling off his great toe, he felt no pain and suffers no inconvenience; the member was dead before he parted with it. One of the lepers has a charred ruin where the nose should be; it looks as if it had been destroyed by fire! But there are two of the fifteen who are as excellent specimens as have come under my eye for many a day. I know not how long they have been ripening; I know that if these two human monstrosities could be introduced to a Brooklyn audience by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, he might preach until doomsday and he would never spirit away from the memory of his people the shadows of these ghouls. They have caked; their blood has curdled; masses of putrefying flesh have rolled up upon their faces like the hide of the rhinoceros, lapping fold upon fold, moist with rheum. The lobes of the ears hung almost to the shoulders and resemble smoked honey-combs; the eyes, when visible, have an unearthly glance that transfixes you with horror; their hands are shapeless stumps that have lost all human expression!

ONE OF THESE LEPERS,

but a few weeks ago, was selling cigars in the Chinese quarter. The fifteen lepers at the Lazeret are to be returnrd to China. One of them lately said to the doctor, "What is the good of your sending me to China? There they will starve me to death!" Doubtless there are many lepers still in the Chinese quarter. Six years ago I was requested by the San Francisco *Chronicle* to visit a small mining camp in the interior. It was rumored that there were lepers in the camp. I went thither and found a chinese village of one street, and perhaps 200 inhabitants. A white merchant, I believe the only white one in the place, told me that they had had at one time ten lepers in the camp. No one seemed to know from whence they came. They lodged on the opposite bank of a creek that flowed by the village. They came down to the stream twice a day and cried for bread; not the same number at all times, but at one time as many as ten. Their own people turned a deaf ear to their cry. This white man fed them from his store, laying provisions on the bank and retiring, when the lepers crossed the stream, received their food and withdrew to the quarantine. Some of them died; ultimately they all disappeared and the premisis was burned to the ground. Whenever you find a Chinese camp of any considerable size you may safely look for leprosy in one stage or another. I have visited leper settlements from Molskai to Damascus; I have seen lepers that were falling to pieces before my very eyes, rotting away visibly. I find here in San Francisco.

TWO SPECIMENS

that need not fear to compete for the championship with any two lepers on the face of the globe. The glorious climate of California may have something to do with it; but that the leprosy is with us, and flourishes, is beyond question. Let the little kingdom of Hawaii give us warning; it is a trifling affair, a mere handful of of people, carcely enough to fill a fifth-rate city, but in it we see the frightful and astonishing spectacle of a whole race steeped to the core in leprosy! Dr. Hillerbrand, of Honolulu, a resident since 1851, writes that leprosy was thought to be unknown in the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands until 1853. On the closest scrutiny it cannot be traced further back than 1848. It was introduced by the Chinese, the most active sowers of the seed. It spread immediately among the native population, who take every sort of epidemic religiously, and sink under disease like helpless babies. The fate of that nation is sealed with a lepron seal. It has numbered among its victims the half-white and the white. It is spreading hour by hour spite of the rigorous efforts of the Government to eradicate it. It has been proved beyond question that cohabitation almost inevitably results in the propagation of the plague; it has been proved in many cases that the disease is, under certain conditions, contagious; it is the "fretting leprosy of a garment!" Housed as I was for eight days under the lee of

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT

on Moloaki, the air that blew down down upon me night and day was fetid like the air of a charnel-house. It seeemed to me that supersesitive organizations might in that atmosphere become infected. I know of a woman of Hawaii who married a leper. She showed perhaps a morbid taste in her selection of a partner, but it is a taste too easily acquired to be lightly spoken of. Her leper died of his plague. She married a second time one who was not lepron, but who soon became so, and died of his plague. Again she married a clean husband and duly buried him with his plague. At this stage in her career, having become herself leprous to the core, she was banished to that deadly shore whence no leper returns in the flesh. At the leper settlement on Molokai there is a school-house where a big leper teaches the young idea how to be leprous. Tuberculated police arrest ulcerous offenders who overstep the modesty of leprosy—which a leper is very apt to do. And then I saw a group of chanting cherubs breathing their souls away in piety, poetry, and putridity over a leprous copy of Henry Ward Beecher's "Plymouth Collection." Thirty years has sealed the fate of the Hawaiian nation. May we not eventually come to this, Mr. Beecher, with the possible spread of the plague?

Mr. Beecher has said to his flock in his eulogy on the Mongolian, "Do you know that in good manners, much as we boast, they lead the world?" On the contrary I know nothing of the sort. A Chinese gentleman is much like any other gentleman,—to-wit, a *gentleman*,—but the proportion of

CHINESE GENTLEMEN

in the Chinese quarter is about one to one thousand. That the average Coolie has the instinctive good breeding of a native of the Pacific islands (you call them savages) I emphatically deny. It is too evident that Mr. Beecher, in common with his apostles and sympathizers in the Eastern States, don't know that our fifteen lepers have a kitchen garden within the inclosure of the Lazaret; they tend it with pathetic devotion; every drop of urine is carefully preserved and sprinkled upon the budding leaves; it is the universal custom of an empire that "had a civilization existing long before our civilization was thought of." Every Chinese garden in this city may be regarded as a urinarium; the vegetables that are brought to our doors are freshened with animal fluids; we have fed on the urini ferous cabbage. This may be thrift, but it is not "good manners." Nor is there much evidence of good will or good manners betrayed in the street-cars of San Francisco when they are occupied by the Chinese, who permit a lady to stand on the platform and refuse to rise when so requested by the conducter. I have witnessed this silent expression of their sentiments. In China, to-day, there is need of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Christians; Catholic martyrs are numbered by the score; missionaries are publicly stoned; the Chinese dog flies naturally at the heel of the white man. "Good manners," Mr. Beecher, but not better that ours. Mr. Beecher may assert that the Chinese quarter of San Francisco is not more distressful than the tenement quarter of New York. Granted. If we cannot save those who are already with us, in God's name why do we encourage

AN INFLUX OF PEOPLE

who sink naturally and contentedly to that unwholesome state? They may be, as Mr. Beecher says, "masters of banking, masters of commerce,—our equals in all kinds of business." Why invite rival labor when we are already unable to employ ourselves? When the tide sets in we shall be swept before it. We are meat-eaters; they are to a great extent vegetarians. It is an unfair competition, overbalanced by the copious micturition of 400,000,000 subjects of the Flowery Kingdom. What else have we to dread? The unaccountable infatuation of the plague. The morbid passions increase with the development of leprosy. At Molokai there is marrying and giving in marriage when the bride and groom are so mutilated that there are hardly members enough between them for the building of one complete and perfect body. I have seen a youth, as yet untainted, under the spell of a leprous woman who charmed him like a cobra; he knew that he was toying with death; he loved her a thousand times more for her unlikeness to anything human. The Princess Belgioioso in her "Asie-Mineure et Syrie," the result of a three years' sojourn in the Levant, writes thus of a scene she witnessed at a leper-house in Jerusalem: "Never in my life shall I forget a leprous young girl, scarcely beyond the years of childhood, and already completely disfigured by the malady, tranquilly seated on theknees of a sort of Titan, scarcely human either in form or proportions, and

UNABLE TO ARTICULATE

an intelligible word. He approached his swollen lips to the child's ears to make himself heard by her. I noticed that she seemed to listen with pleasure, and a flicker of the muscles in her face would have passed for a smile had this expression of feeling been possible; from this I concluded that my eyes were contemplating an unpleasant but respectable picture of paternal and filial tenderness. This child is yours?" I remarked to the colossus. He made out to utter an unintelligible grunt; the child, however, taking upon herself to set forth her own pretentions, drew herself up and replied: "I am his wife—more than a month ago." The expression of satisfied vanity that excited his hideous visage at the thought of the long duration of her empire, a sort of glare which for a moment trembled in the husband's dismantled eyes,—all this produced such a horrible effect on me, mingled with pity and disgust, that I brought my visit abruptly to a close.'" Swinburne has gleaned from the "Grandes Chroniques de France, 1505," a fact which he clothes with a fatal beauty worthy of the subject. A lover visits his leprous mistress—behold how love and death

DELIGHT ONE ANOTHER.

God that makes time and ruins it,
And alters not, abiding God,
Charged with disease her body sweet,
The body of love wherein she abode.

Love is more sweet and comelier
Than a dove's throat strained out to sing,
All they spat outland cursed at her
And cast her forth for a base thing.

They cursed her seeing how God had wrought
This curse to plague her, a curse of his,
Fools were they surely, seeing not
How sweeter than all sweet she is.

* * * * * *

Sometimes when service made me glad
The sharp tears leapt between my lids;
Falling on her, such joy I had
To do the service God forbids.

* * * * * *

Love bites and stings me through, to see
Her keen face made of sunken bones,
Her worn-off eyelids madden me;
They were shot through with purple once.

* * * * * *

I am grown blind with all these things;
It may be now she hath in sight
Some better knowledge; still there clings
The old question, "Will not God do right?"

In a disreputable quarter of San Francisco a conflagration and the subsequent confusion brought to light a secret passage that connected the house adjoining, occupied by Chinese. The private entrance to this bagnio was, of course, necessary in order to retain the quality of custom that entered by the other door. The facts exists that through the prostitution of the body we may look for the fruitful source of the plague. Nor is the miscegenation confined only to the unlicensed quarter, for scandals have burst upon us from unsuspected domiciles of undoubted respectability. Ah, but let the morbid appetite be quickened and we shall see how a leper may outcharm

THE CHARMER CHARMING.

never so wisely; for in her dishonor she is more seductive than weak woman in the fold. It is disgust that turns to pity; pity to love; love to lust—and there you are, Mr. Beecher! I know it, I am sure of it; I have seen it with my own eyes! Once in the embrace of this Circe, nor cedar wood, nor scariet, nor hyssop, nor clean birds, nor ewes, of the first year, nor measures of fine flour, nor offerings of any sort shall cleanse us forever more. Mr. Beecher has said, "Mark my words, by-and-by there will be thunder in the Capital of the nation. With the Gospel at the top and industry at the bottom, the country will be safe." Possibly, Mr. Beecher. Now mark my words! By-and-by there will be forked lightning in the Capital. With incompatible Chinese industry at the bottom and the Gospel according to Henry Ward Beecher at the top, look out for squalls! Gentlemen, the Philistines are upon us, and they have brought with them the burden of a plague more awful than the fear of hell!

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.

## London Co-operative Store.

[Lucy Hooper's Letter.]

I paid a visit to one of those recently established and popular institutions of London, a co-operative store, and was much interested. The one that I visited was the army and navy store, and was originally established to supply the members of the army and navy solely, and those only in consideration of their becoming shareholders. Now any body can enjoy the benefits of the institution by paying an annual subscription of five shillings, for which sum they obtain a small ticket, which they must present on making purchases or payments. But as these tickets are practically transferable, nobody ever questioning the identity of their holders, and as non-members can be taken there to do shopping by the members, the privileges are indefiniteiy extended. There are a good many of these co-operative stores in London, all managed pretty much on the same system. Shareholders enjoy the privilege of having their goods sent home free of charge, and are also entitled to a share in the dividends; but in other respects the subscribing members are quite as well off. The store that I visited is a very imposing structure on Victoria street. You can buy anything in the world there except clothing and provisions, and by clothing I mean simply dress goods, bonnets, shoes, etc., for underwear, muslins, linens, and flannels are to be found there in very full lines. It seems rather odd to buy one's groceries in one room, and one's stockings in another; to price brooms and brushes in one department, potted meats in a second, revolvers in a third, and lace curtains in the fourth. The china and glass department was peculiarly attractive, and contained some exquisite articles. These stores are springing up all over London, and promise to effect quite a revolution in prices. They form, in fact, a desperate and effectual stand made against the exactions of London trades people. Some of the new stores will have a department for fresh provisions of all kinds, and separate ones are to be established for the sale of dress goods and millinery. The tradespeople are, of course, highly incensed at this state of things, and have held several indignation meetings on the subject, but they and their exactions are alone to blame for the immense success of the new movement. It is hardly possible to get waited upon at the co-operative stores in the afternoon, so dense is the crowd, so the buyer's only safety is to be found in going early in the morning. The employes are markedly civil and courteous, which in itself is a pleasing change after the habitual impertinence of the London shopmen and women, the delicate euphuism of "saleslades" being unknown here. By-the-way, do the washerwomen still remain women in America, or have they too become washer ladies?

## Instructions to Passengers.

[From the Railroader.]

When you get to the station hunt up the agent and ask him what time the next train goes. Never mind about telling which way, for he can ask you that. It will show whether he is paying any attention to your question. Then ask him what time all the other trains come, just to see if he knows. If you think of it, ask him if they stop, if they are freight or passenger and any other little things you can think of, for you know he gets paid for answering questions. It don't matter whether you intend riding on the train or not. If you are tired go and sit down, but do not rest longer than necessary, for you have not inquired if the road is going to change time soon, and what time the train will likely get through on the new card. Ask him what time the trains run by on this road and how much faster that is than Chicago time, for he knows, and if he does not tell, it is because he is uncivil. Just as the train is coming, and the agent is closing his ticket window to go out to the train, rush up and tell him you want a ticket. Don't say anything about where you want to go. See how near he can guess it. Give him a $10 bill, and after he has hurried up to get out his change box, if there is any silver among it, say to him: "Here I guess I have got the change," for this is the way to find out his disposition. Then it is a good time to tell him you have a trunk to check. The world was not made in a day and what's the use of being in a hurry, you know? Put your ticket in your pocket-book, and button two or three coats over you pocket. Don't make a move to get it ready for the conductor until he asks you for it, for he may miss you, and you would be that much ahead. Then he has lots of time to wait but if he hasn't it's not your fault. During your trip, ask the conductor all the questions you asked the agent, for perhaps the agent has lied to you about some of them. If the conductor answers you short, in reply to any of your questions, it is because he is mad at your buying a ticket. He wanted you to pay him so he could knock down the money—for they all steal, you know.

## THE MURDER OF RIZZIO.

### Some New Facts With Regard to the Conspiracy.

The London *Athenæum* has the following with regard to some newly discovered facts concerning the conspiracy for the murder of Rizzio, the favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots:

If any historical subject could be regarded as thoroughly exhausted so far as old sources of information are concerned, one would say it was the life and adventures of Mary Stuart. And yet in the very best known and most accessible of all MS. collections—the Cottonian Library—the Rev. Joseph Stevenson has discovered some new particulars of very considerable interest connected with the murder of Rizzio, which any reader in the British Museum might have found out ages ago by merely bestowing a little patience on some rather cramped and difficult handwriting. The MS., which is imperfect at the beginning, is supposed to have been dictated by Mary Stuart herself, or written directly from information supplied by her own mouth to her French secretary Nau during her confinement at Chartley. The story begins, however, not with the Queen, but with the confederate lords, just after the murder, discussing what is to be done next. Darnley is terrified at their proposals, and endeavors that night to nter the Queen's bedroom by a private stair. But the Queen had locked the door, and resisted firmly till next morning his petition to open it, notwithstanding his assurrance that he had something to tell which concerned their common safety. When at length he gained admittance to her presence, his first act was to throw himself on his knees before her, implore her pardon, and show her the secret articles between himself and his accomplices. The Queen told him frankly he had lost her confidence, she believed forever; but that he must now devise means to extricate both himself and her from imminent danger. Darnley advised her, if desired, to pardon the conspirators, and said he would endeavor to arrange a compromise. Mary refused to pledge herself to any such thing, but declared her husband might promise what he pleased in her name. Darnley, however, persevered and first brought his father singly to visit her, to whom she spoke coldly. Afterwards he brought the other lords of the same faction to the Queen's presence, and Morton, as spokesman for the rest, besought her pardon, kneeling on the very spot which was still red with the blood of Rizzio. Morton endeavored to palliate their conduct as being prompted not by enmity to the Queen, but by fear of the Parliament. Moray protested his own entire innocence and interceded for the others. The Queen, being closely pressed by their solicitation, feigned sudden illness, and required the immediate attendance of the midwife, leaving it to Darnley to tell the lords what she would do. The device succeeded. In spite of the suspicions of the conspirators, a midwife, appointed by themselves, reported that her life was in danger from premature pains of labor, and the lords were obliged to defer further solicitations till next day. But by this time Mary's plan of escape had been secretly arranged, and before daybreak next morning she and Darnley were already far on the road to Dunbar.

Such is the curious revelation now made from a MS. which has always been perfectly accessible to literary men, but which no one but Mr. Stevenson seems to have troubled himself to read through. We have stated the substance of the facts as contained in the account given of them by Mr. Stevenson himself in the last two numbers of our Roman Catholic contemporary, the *Month*. But we trust the MS. will now at length be published, so that those who are interested in the story may be able to read it in detail in the original narrative.

## A Louisiana Opinion.

(New Orleans Picayune)

The whole country might as well understand the fixed determination of the whole people of Louisiana upon this subject now as ever. Black supremacy will not be tolerated here. The experiment has been tried, and the record of its failure is the foulest and bloodiest chapter in the history of the State. The conclusion so far as the white people of the State are concerned, has passed beyond the region of debate—it is on the list of fixed and stubborn facts. They are not going to have any more of that sort of thing, and that is all there is about it. It is not to be denied that these colored people are useful laborers, or that under certain conditions they might become good neighbors; but they are not yet prepared to govern us, and we are not prepared to submit to their government. These people clamor for manhood suffrage, and yet, while they claim a vast majority, they whine for federal protection, and propose to assert their manhood by running away from the State. The war has been over some fourteen years now, and the black people of the country have advanced so far as that.


## How to be Beautiful.

Many hundred thousand dollars are annually expended by ladies, for "artificial" appliances to hide the shrunken and wasted form, or the sallow skin, blotches, or liver spots, which are due to female weakness, dyspepsia, torpid liver, and constipation. If a small per cent of this sum were invested in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, ladies would soon really be what they now seem to be. It readily corrects those weaknesses and diseases upon which debility and emaciation depend. It cures dyspepsia by toning up the system, and when used in connection with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, speedily overcomes all irregularities of the liver and bowels. No "bloom of youth," no "beautifier of the complexion," can impart such permanent beauty of face and form as Dr. Pierce's health-giving Favorite Prescription.

MR. J. A. FROUDE having more or less successfully swept and garnished the memory of King Henry the Eighth, now attempts a like service for Julius Cæsar. In his new book, "Cæsar," he says that the old Roman Emperor was generous, affectionate and magnanimous and really not much of a libertine.


## SHAKESPEARE.

Imperial mind—alone—beyond compare,
Without an ancestor, without an heir,
From us thou neediest naught. The worshipper
Who erst adored the sun might not confer
On him one added ray—nor we on thee.

Yet 'tis a grace in our humanity
To show in outward forms the inward sense
That genius wakes of love or reverence,
And when the narrow heart would check the sign
Of these high promptings, they themselves decline!

Therefore to Avon's banks, where oft he fared
In boyhood, where his willing steps repaired—
Life's glorious toil fulfilled—to-day we come,
In the man's birthplace raise the poet's home
And give him here (though wide as earth his fame),
"A local habitation and a name."

*From Dr. Marston's Memorial Address.*

## SPRING SONG.

O hope of the world that risest again
New-born from the clod,
O life that brightens on meadow and fen
With the breath of God,
O daffodils brave whose banners fly
At the snow's retreat,
O sweet warm winds of the south that sigh
O'er the springing wheat,
O birds that tell in the branches bare
Of the summer days—
Read me your lesson; teach me your prayer;
Fill my soul with your praise.

*Sunday Afternoon for May.*

## FARM AND GARDEN.

AN AGRICULTURAL CREED.—According to the *Canada Farmer* the agriculturists of Canada met in convention not long ago and adopted for themselves the following creed:

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that the soil loves to eat as well as the owner, and ought therefore to be well manured.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep ploughing and enough of it. All the better if it be a subsoil plough.

We believe in large crops which leave land better than they found it, making both the farm and farmer rich at once.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good farm houses, good orchards, and good children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clear conscience.

We believe that to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit.

We believe that to keep a place for everything and everything in its place saves many a step and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keeping them in order.

We believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is a saving of fodder.

We believe that it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments and note all, good and bad.

We believe that it is a good rule to sell grain when it is ready.

ADAPTING GRASS TO LAND.—Farmers are greatly at fault here. To say nothing of the imperfect preparation of the soil, usually putting down the poorest, and that too, generally without manure, expecting besides a paying crop, with improvement of the land—to say nothing of this, they put out seed wholly unsuited to the soil. Now what can be expected from all this? We see the result—a complaint of poor pasture, laying it to the drouth, to the seed, or the severe winter, anything but the true cause, which they do not know. You can grow timothy excellently on a clay loam, better than on any other soil; and it is one of the richest of the grasses, standing first as a horse feed. I have seen whole fields in Missouri stand five or six feet in height. Yet this grass, which requires a somewhat moist soil, (clay usually is that,) is put on all kinds of land, even where sand largely predominates where it is sure to suffer, and if a dry season fail altogether. This last is not unfrequent, as timothy has a short root confined to the surface. So would it be if the noted blue grass of the West were transferred to our clays. It would, as we see—for we have it here—simply fail, as we lack the soil adapted to it, a dry, rich limestone, with possibly other qualities. What is worse, amid all these clear distinctions there is hardly a popular mixture of the grasses, recommended by distinguished farmers and sold at the seed stores, that has not this error. Redtop and the sweet-scented vernal grass are pretty sure to be there, the one requiring a wet soil, the other a dry, sandy loam, each flourishing in its own, but failing in the other. Here also we find the blue grass, (*poa pratensis*) requiring a dry soil, the meadow fox-tail demanding a moist, meadow fescue partial to peat, and so on, irrespective of agreement.

For clay timothy alone will do, especially if intended as a feed for horses, as it yields largely, and is one of the most nutritious of our grasses. For pasture it wants to be associated with the meadow fox-tail, tall oat grass, red-top, the roughish meadow grass, to which may be added one or two of the fescues. Besides these there is the white clover, the early blue grass, (*poa compressa*,) and other natives to clay, which add to the quality and richness of the herbage. These are brought out by a moist growing season or by plaster, and if combined will form a dense growth, filling the interstices left by the larger grasses. You cannot possibly secure better pasture than this will make, providing always the land is put in suitable condition, drained, as clay generally requires, enriched and brought up to a high state of tilth. Without drainage, if the land needs it, the frost is sure to throw out the timothy and harm some of the other grasses.

A rich limestone soil will grow most of the best grasses. As to wet land it has its own grasses generally too inferior to be noted. Sandy soil, which is usually a dry soil, is not well adapted to grass, yet it can be made to yield fair to good crops, and in moist seasons sometimes exceeding even the clays, and pretty sure to do it if the clays lack drainage. The grasses best suited to sandy loam are, besides the sweet scented vernal which requires such soil, those which are not peculiar to any one soil but depend for their success upon the richness of the land. Prominent among these is the orchard grass (*dactylis glomerata*,) one of the very richest, earliest and most rapid growers, luxuriatlng in sandy soil and defying the drouth in any. But it must have a bountiful supply of pabulum to keep up its action. It is hence discarded by some, requiring too much attention. In such soil, prepared like this, the spiked and the tall fescues will do well; so will some of the clovers.

Let it be remembered that in all cases, to secure a rich, sweet herbage, there must be drainage, fertility, and a high state of tilth preparatory to laying down the land to grass, and kept up after it is established. And the grasses will bear all the pushing that may be given them; this particularly with pasture which, the thicker and stronger it grows the better, being the fresher for rapid growing, and thus specially suited to the dairy.

The object in preparing the land well is not only to get a good growth, but a clean growth. The weeds are the pest of our grass lands, and they can be got rid of only by thorough culture, continued the season through, the improved condition of the land, both in texture and fertility, paying well for the labor, besides leaving the land clean,—*F. G., in Utica Herald.*

TWIG BLIGHT.—Dr. Frankenberger writes as follows: I desire to call attention to a disease commonly called twig blight. When this disease overtakes a fruit tree, the leaves first begin to wither, and finally the whole tree slowly dies. Whatever may be the true cause of this disease, it is sometimes ascribed to a borer. My experience, however, refers more to the remedy than to the cause. I know by experience that there is a simple remedy that will not fail, to restore every tree afflicted with the disease, if applied in time. It consists simply in boring with a small auger or bit into the tree, filling the cavity with sulphur and plugging it in. The sap will carry the sulphur to every part of the tree, and he will "git up and git." The cause of the disease being removed, the tree will soon begin to put forth fresh and tender leaves, the withered foliage will slowly drop off, and the tree in time will be restored to its natural growth. —*Exchange.*

MAINTAINING FERTILITY OF LAND—DAIRY COWS.—The butter dairy for some has many advantages, as either a renovator of land or a means to retain its fertility. It is, even when conducted as a specialty, essentially a mixed husbandry, with the advantage that the only products sold from the farm are butter, veal, and pork, with an occasional fat cow culled from the herd. All else is returned, and though by this means a farm may not be entirely self-supporting, it offers a means for vastly increasing fertility by buying corn-meal, mill-feed, and hay, and feeding the same; and by this course those following it will soon be independent of the manufacturer of fertilizers.

To make the proceeds of the dairy farm pay for the produce of others we must reverse the usual order, and have cows come in fresh in the fall, so as to have the benefit of the natural flow of milk as an offset against dry feed and cold weather. (No cow can be expected to be profitable when not provided with a warm stable.) A good cow—and no other should be kept—will produce under these circumstances an average of five pounds of butter per week, from October to April, which will cost as follows, with corn-meal at fifty cents, clover hay at eight dollars per ton, and corn fodder at two cents per bundle of twenty-five hills:

| | |
|---|---|
| One bushel corn-meal | 50 |
| Seventy pounds hay | 28 |
| Four bundles cut fodder | 8 |
| Attendance | 30 |
| | $1 16 |

The above is as near as I can determine the cost of each cow that I keep when in milk, and those milking are making an average of five pounds of butter each, which would make the cost of a pound of butter at this time 23 1-5 cents, leaving the skim milk as an offset to making the butter, and the price obtained in excess as profit.

By experimenting carefully I have laid by for myself the following: That an average cow will not consume, profitably, over one gallon of corn-meal per day; if she exceed this she will eat less hay and milk no better.

That it will not pay to feed grain when cows have good pasture.

That it will pay better when pasture is short to feed some soiling crop than to feed grain.

That an acre of corn, however planted will give more feed than an acre of anything else I have yet tried.

That it pays to cut corn-fodder for the benefit of the manure alone, and that cows will make as much butter when fed on cut stalks and hay, half and half, as when fed all hay, the grain remaining the same.

That it pays to raise heifer calves from the best cows, and that such calves at two years old will be better cows than can be bought, except at a fancy price.

That Jerseys and their grades make the best cows for the butter dairy.

That two cows well fed and the manure saved, will manure an acre of land.

That a cow calving in the fall will make nearly if not quite as much butter when turned on grass as the same cow would if fresh.—*Geo. L. Stabler, in American Farmer.*

## CONKLINGS' SPEECH.

### A Bold and Determined Effort to Boost Grant.

[Washington Special.]

He spoke for three solid hours, and Ben Hill aptly sums up his effort by calling it "a magnificent humbug." It was just that. It was magnificent in its polished rhetoric, its oratorical force, its dramatic effect. It was a humbug in everything else save and except the single fact that it was the craftiest call for Grant yet sounded. Stripped of all its wordy disguises the speech was simply a brilliant effort to lift the whole Republican party, willy-nilly, body, soul and breeches out of the Presidential clutch of John Sherman into a Stalwart platform, with Grant as the figure-head and Conkling as the power behind the throne. It would have saved time and words had he said at once, and bluntly. "I know I can not be the next nominee of the Republican party; I am determined that neither Jim Blaine nor John Sherman shall be; therefore I am for Grant, and the only way to get Grant is to force the Stalwart idea to the top." But the speech itself was brilliant, sarcastic, pictorial, rhetorical and dramatic. Beyond that it was simply Stalwart. There was no pretense of logic, and very little of argument. It was brimful of horrors. It glittered with galling sarcasm. It bristled with denunciation. It dripped with gore, and reveled with horrors. He fought the war all over again with much brilliancy and a great display of courage. He dared the rebel South to do its worst, and eulogized Grant. His voice was still for war and he derided the idea of peace. He performed prodigies of valor at the safe distance of fifteen years from the war. He nearly murdered his poor, long suffering party friend, David Davis, theoretically. He highly entertained the whole audience, but he did not once touch the question at issue, or approach it even. He began and ended with a clever puzzling of figures to show something which sounded rather alarming, but was wholly immaterial. He opened with a comparative showing of the amount of revenues paid in by the Northern and Southern States respectively, and declined to allow Ben Hill to explode the fallacy by simply reminding him that all the customs paid in at New York hardly belonged to the credit of New York State.

SLAP AT HAYES.

It came after he had spoken for two hours. "Has the present National administration been sufficiently robust in its opposition to the Democrats?" he broke forth. "I ask this because the next election will occur during the present Administration. What need of these revolutionary measures now?" After dropping Hayes he took up David Davis, who still sat bolstered up against the Clerk's desk, and in the politest way punished him terribly. His opening sentence was awful. It was aimed at Judge Davis' "peace" speech of Tuesday. "Whatever else it (the speech) may do," said Conkling, "it proves him (Davis), after Mrs. Winslow, the most prolific, copious and inexhaustible source of soothing syrup." The sarcastic elegance of polite unction with which this single sentence was delivered can be imagined but not described. It was some moments before he could go on for the laughter. Davis affected to laugh also, but turned red, and evidently did not relish the ridicule at all. The short peace speech Davis delivered Conkling made the text of a polished onslaught on the era of conciliation, a rigorous assertion that the wounds of the war are not healed, and that there is not, and ought not to be, any peace. The conclusion of his speech was a bit of Blaineism, a clever juggling of figures, to show that the Southern Brigadiers now rule the Congress.

## SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

### A Father Murders His Two Children and Kills Himself.

### A French Drama of Most Hideous Character.

On Thursday, New York was shocked by the details of a terrible tragedy. The chief actor was a Frenchman, Albert Deffarge by name, who committed both murder and suicide—poisoning his two children and taking the remainder of the dose himself. Deffarge was a druggist by profession, but did nothing for a livelihood, his wife supporting the family by the practice of clairvoyance. Their married life has been marked by frequent quarrels. She was dissatisfied because he would not contribute toward his own or his family's support, while he on the other hand was enraged because he suspected and accused his wife of infidelity. Finally there was an open rupture, and he remained away from the house for days, paying only occasional visits to the children. Learning that his wife had made preparations to entertain her friends by giving a party on Wednesday, he became enraged, and went to the houses of those who were invited to warn them to stay away or there would be serious trouble. The party was in consequence postponed.

Between six and seven o'clock Thursday morning, when the servant, Kate Murphy, went down stairs, she found Deffarge in the front basement. He said he had come to see his children. On being told that they were in bed he ordered the girl to bring them down, as he wanted to kiss them. Clara was carried down in her night dress and placed in her father's arms. He embraced her tenderly and spoke to her in the most loving terms. Her little brother was next placed in charge of his parent and then the servant went out to make some purchases for breakfast. She returned in about twenty minutes and found the two little children lying in an unconscious condition on the floor in the rear basement. Their father was crouched in a sitting position on the floor in the kitchen pantry. He was foaming at the mouth and held a towel in his right hand. The girl in great alarm hastened up stairs and called upon Mrs. Deffarge to hurry down. Taking a pitcher of milk which stood upon the table the latter endeavored to pour a portion of the contents down the boy's throat, hoping thereby to cause him to vomit, but the effort failed, and he expired in her arms. She next took up the little girl, forced her to drink a small quantity of the milk, and then sent the servant to seek assistance. Turning to her husband she found him gasping, and before she could try to move him he died.

The Coroner and his deputy arrived at the scene in the afternoon, and after an external examination of the bodies proceeded to take testimony. The wife of the deceased, who occupied a seat close to the dead bodies of her husband and little son, preserved remarkable presence of mind. Up to the time of the Coroner's arrival she was comparatively self-possessed. She laid her head upon her folded arms, placing the latter on the table, and occasionally looked with a shudder at the inanimate forms stretched upon the floor. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "these are the tears of blood! He told me two days ago I'd shed tears of blood before the week was out." Mrs. Deffarge continued: "We have not lived together lately, but he came and went when he liked, entering the house with a latch-key. We have lived together for ten years, but not as man and wife. Until three years ago he never did any work, and I had to support himself and the children. I make my living by letting furnished rooms and by following the business of clairvoyant. He has acted like an insane man. He has accused me of terrible things, and has been jealous of every man who has entered the house." In a letter in French, found on Deffarge's person and addressed to his wife, were the following words:

"You made a play-ball of my heart, and when you were tired of it you broke it. I forgive you; but will God forgive you the great crime which thou has made me commit? May God forgive me my crime; but I cannot die and leave my two beloved angels behind me to let them suffer the results and punishment of the men she will take to her. No! A thousand times better death for them and for me."

A young man named Kelly, whom the suicide accused of having been unduly intimate with his wife sat in the room and listened attentively to the reading of the above document. He denied the allegation in emphatic terms. Mrs. Deffarge frequently interrupted the perusal of the letter by some exclamation of denial or dissent. Coroner Ellinger ordered the removal of the bodies to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be held. At this point of the proceedings the unfortunate woman threw herself on the body of her dead boy, and kissed and fondled the round, pale, pretty face of the child. But no sounds of demonstrative grief escaped her, and she paid no attention to the rigid form of the suicide that lay beside her. The little girl is likely to recover. Hydrocyanic acid was the poison used.

## "THE COLUMBIAN ORATOR"

### How Burrows of Michigan, Earned the Proud Title.

(Washington Post.)

The Republican papers which are lauding the recent speech of Mr. Burrows of Michigan, so highly neglected to give him the title of "Columbian orator," which he won in the Forty-third Congress. One day he got the floor and poured forth a solid stream of stilted eloquence for an hour. When he was about half through, the members began to exhibit signs of weariness and filed out of the hall in groops, until all that were left were busily engaged writing. Looking around, Burrows discovered that Sam Cox was the only listener, and turning to where he sat, Burrows fired his volleys of oratory right at him. Later in the day, talking to some of the members, the Michigan orator guessed that Cox would have to reply to that speech and expressed some curiosity to hear what he would say. Next day Cox entered the hall with a book in his hand, and pretty soon got the floor. He said he seemed to have been singled out the day before by the gentleman from Michigan, and he must reply. "Mr. Speaker," said he, holding up the book, "this is an old friend of mine; at least, it was twenty-five years ago, and I used to consult it frequently. It is called the "Columbian Orator" and opening the book, Cox read the brilliant peroration which Burrows had delivered with such a grandiloquent flourish. Since then the Michigander has been known as "the Columbian orator."

IF there is anything in the "survival of the fittest," DR. BULL'S BALTIMORE PILLS must be "counted in;" they have lived long and do better

# Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 3, 1879.


### THE STALWARTS' VETO.

From The Daily Post of Wednesday.

Mr. HAYES' weak nature succumbed to the Stalwart pressure, and on Thursday he sent to the House his veto of the Army bill. In the fewest possible words his position is that unless the authority is conceded to him to use the regular troops at the polls, at his own discretion, and in furtherance of his own or his party's partizan aims, the appropriations for the support of the army next year must fall. The message seems to be a mass of special pleading on a variety of topics, but with no attempt to meet broadly and squarely the great question directly at issue, whether, under our plan of government, the Executive should have power to muster his hired troops to influence and control elections. The Commons of England denied this power to the Crown more than a hundred years ago. Can it be possible a principle so dear to the mother country in the last century has no place in the American heart? Mr. HAYES tries his best to obscure this issue, but it is the one salient and striking question of the whole controversp. Troops at the polls is what the people will vote on.

For instance, of what weight is Mr. HAYES' lecture to the House on political riders on Appropriation bills, when he supported them in Congress and his party has established numberless precedents. Or his thinly disguised plea for the bayonet as a possible guard against fraud at elections, when he is the incarnation and official product of fraud. Lucifer in clerical robes is not an edifying spectacle.

All that the vetoed bill attempts to do is to prevent any person from using Federal bayonets at the polls on election day, unless the State calls for such use in order to protect itself against domestic violence. On every day of the year, and on every spot in the Union, the President under the bill could use troops as freely as he now can. "It is only around the polls and nowhere else, and only on one day in the year, that the Democrats draw the sacred circle of the law and shut out the brutality of brute force." No Democrat will concede that the emergency can now arise where the civil power cannot be safely entrusted with the ballot box, and insure its absolute freedom to every voter.

The question remains, is it right that Mr. HAYES or his successors should have the power to marshal troops at the polls, to influence and control the result of elections? The power, its exercise and its results all go together and constitute one question. Time may elapse in reaching the real judgment of the people—it may be perverted by false issues and sectional passion, but of the eventual triumph of the principle, ingrained as it is in the Anglo-Saxon heart, we do not permit ourselves to doubi.

From The Daily Post of Thursday.

There is something superb in the assurance of the Republican leaders, and Mr. HAYES seems to have learned the lesson. He talks of "attaching irrelevant riders to Appropriation bills" as a gross wrong by one department of the Government to another. Yet in Congress he himself voted for such "riders," and they have been the common practice of the Republican party. But this particular "rider" was not irrelevant. The bill appropriated money to maintain an army, and proposed by the "rider" so-called, to forbid the use of this army at the polls. This was pertinent to the main object of the bill. Judge DAVIS of Illinois, in his careful judicial speech, declared "the amendment is germane to the bill, and is simply a condition as to the use of the army which the representatives of the people had a perfect right to make." The Constitution of the United States, in its enumeration of the powers of Government, declares

"Congress shall have power—

"To raise and support armies;

"To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

The power to control the army is given in connection with the power to support it. All that Mr. HAYES says of the irrelevancy of the amendment forbidding troops at the polls goes for nothing. The amendment was especially pertinent to the main object of the bill which was to support the army.

Mr. HAYES pushes this argument about the evil of irrelevant legislation to a ridiculous extreme when he says in effect the House may use it to overthrow and revolutionize the Government. So it may use any power. We do not judge public officers by their capacity to do wrong. We think the people's representative, directly responsible to them and elected every two years, may be much more safely trusted with the power to control the expenditure of money for military purposes than the President to direct the use of troops at elections for political purposes. We would rather trust the 300 Congressmen than a single executive office, holding place for a longer tenure. The country well remembers what GRANT did with troops to influence and control elections, legislatures and courts in Louisiana and South Carolina, and that the most scorching denunciations of his action came from the two ablest statesmen of HAYES' cabinet, EVARTS and SCHURZ.

It is true that the general tenor of Mr. HAYES' message leads to the hope he will not usurp such powers, but it is only a hope. He is in the hands of stronger men than himself. In 1880 the presence of troops in a single city of the Union, under the law the Democrats propose to repeal, may lead to another disputed Presidency, and one that most assuredly will not be determined by any such jug-handled contrivance as the 8-to-7 commission.

If we cannot conduct elections in this country without the presence of troops at the polls—or the power in the hands of any one to send them there—then our Republic is a failure. If we cannot hold elections without Federal intervention or control, our system of government is a failure, and we are changing from a Federal Republic to a centralized despotism. It is only since we have departed from the principles of the fathers of the Republic, and ceased to place our reliance on the vigilance of the people and power of local governments, to maintain free and honest elections, that the ballot has been dishonored by fraud. Federal intervention is a standing temptation to fraudulent practices. The vigilance of local rule is the safeguard of an honest ballot.

### THE CABINET IN CONGRESS.

Senator PENDLETON made his first speech in the Senate on Monday, in advocacy of the bill giving heads of departments seats on the floor of the House and Senate. He introduced and advocated a similar measure when in the House during the war, but it did not meet with a favorable reception. S. S. COX made a witty speech against the bill, and his ridicule did it more injury than any arguments presented against it. The times are more favorable now for the consideration of such a measure than they were during the war, and as it is discussed, it will be apt to grow in public favor, although there is not much prospect of its speedy adoption.

Senator PENDLETON'S bill is not a radical one. It is very moderate in its scope, very simple in its machinery, and very guarded in its conditions. It simply gives to the heads of departments seats in the House and the Senate. It requires that they shall occupy these seats two days in the week in the House and two other days in the Senate. Together with the rules which are suggested in connection with the bill, it provides that any member may propose a question to any head of department, which may be called up at any time after at least three days, when the officer will be required to answer. In proposing the question and in replying to it, the member and the officer are confined to such statements of facts as are necessary to clearly explain their purpose. Neither one will be regarded as in order if he introduces argument. The sole object of the bill is to obtain orally from the heads of departments the information which they can give better than any one else. It is not to lead to debate; that result is expressly guarded against. It is not intended that the power of the heads of departments to influence Congress, or *vice versa*, shall be at all increased. The officers do not appear as champions of their own views or critics of those of the members of either house. They are required simply to give by word of mouth and face to face the information which may now be asked of them, and often is asked of them, in writing.

Of course the bill proposes an experiment, and should it not work well can be repealed. It does not contemplate the English plan of the Cabinet leading in debate and influencing the legislative bodies in this way; but is quite possible in time would drift into something of that character. Naturally the party leaders—the ablest debaters—would go into the Cabinet and would soon become party chiefs in Congress This tendency seems to us the strongest objection against the measure, although Mr. PENDLETON'S bill attempts to guard against it.

### LACERATING THE GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday, no doubt by a slight inadvertence, neglected to accept our challenge, and make good the statements which appeared in its columns on Saturday and Monday, and which are no doubt now affording a deal of satisfaction to the rural roosters who stand on the infallibility of its political givings-out. The *Gazette* said:

> The North and West pay nineteen-twentieths of the revenue of the Government, the South one-twentieth.

Why so coy, silent neighbor? This extract was the text of a column of indignant commentary. If it is true, nothing so easy as to make it good. JOHN SHERMAN in his official report—and he surely ought to be good authority—furnishes the figures.

We have shown the statement to be a tremendous falsehood. We have put JOHN SHERMAN on the stand and he is compelled to pronounce the *Gazette* guilty of the most shameless and inexcusable misrepresentation. Ordinarily we would not accept SHERMAN as better authority than the *Gazette*, but in this case he produces the documents that convict our neighbor, and is therefore to be believed.

We patiently await retraction by the *Gazette*, or some attempt at justifying its mendacity.

In the meantime, it is as well to keep the official figures to the front. The *Gazette's* statement is that last year the South only paid into the National treasury, for the support of the government, $13,500,000, or one-twentieth of the total revenues, and the loyal North the remaining nineteen-twentieths, or $221,000,000. We show by JOHN SHERMAN'S official reports that the South paid more than one-fourth of the internal revenue, which makes up nearly one-half of the total national revenues. We show that the single Southern State of Virginia, with a population of but 1,225,163, last year paid into the National Treasury $6,501,730, direct taxes, while the six New England States, with a population of 3,550,000, paid but $3,926,000, or but little over one-half the contribution of Virginia. And yet the *Gazette* says "the North pays nineteen-twentieths of the taxes and is dominated by the South," Virginia having *eleven* members of Congress and New England *forty!* We show further—and to this point we ask the especial attention of the *Gazette*—that the three Southern States of Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky, with a population about the same as Pennsylvania, but far inferior to this State in wealth, last year paid as direct taxes to the Federal Government $18,453,577, while Pennsylvania paid but $5,917,422, showing an *excess* of tax payments by these three Southern States *over* Pennsylvania, of *thirteen and a half millions of dollars*, or about the same sum as that model of candor and veracity, the *Gazette*, credits the entire South.

While on this subject another point suggests itself, which goes to the preposterous clamor of Republicans of the CONKLING and *Gazette* type, that their side of the political house contributes the major part of the Federal revenues. Let us see how it stands as between Democratic and Republican States, classing the States as they voted at the last Presidential election. Our figures are not exact, as we have not the full data at hand, but they are near enough for purposes of comparison, and do not overstate the revenues paid by the Democratic States. The amount paid into the national treasury last year from internal revenue and customs taxes, was in round numbers $240,750,000, of which there was paid by the

States that voted for TILDEN and HENDRICKS.....$152,400,000

By the States that voted for HAYES and WHEELER..... 88,350,000

Showing that the Democratic States that elected TILDEN, paid into the national treasury last year nearly seventy millions of dollars more than the States that voted for HAYES; or about sixty-five per cent. of the total revenues of the Government.

### EDITORIAL MENTON.

MORGANZA has become a State institution.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has endorsed HAYES' veto. CAMERON telegraphed "boys do it," and it was done.

ONE of the Socialist students, convicted and imprisoned in Berlin, was connected with leading Socialists in this country.

THE Radicals have captured HAYES at last. They stole the Presidency for him, and are entitled to the product of their thievery.

HAYES says the army can be paid if he is permitted to employ bayonets at the polls after the fashion of NAPOLEON, who was elected after that fashion.

WHAT a commentary upon Republican legislation for the past fifteen years, to have HAYES reminding the country that it is all wrong to tack on riders to appropriation bills.

MR. HAYES will have a chance for another veto. The Democrats intend to pass a free Silver Coinage bill, and we hope another one substituting Greenbacks for National bank notes.

GENERAL SCULLY of the United States army, died in Washington on Sunday. He was a brave and accomplished officer, and had seen much service on the frontier as well as in the civil war. He was a son of SCULLY, the noted American artist.

THE Chicago *Tribune* calls Judge DAVIS an "impostor and a fraud," who is "consorting and upholding red-handed traitors." It said worse things of LOGAN a few months ago. Evidently Illinois don't elect Senators to please the *Tribune*.

HAYES' message is the first that was ever sent to Congress vetoing a repealing law. It was an outrage to pass the law of 1865, giving any President, or subordinate under his orders, authority to send troops to the polls to control elections; but it is a greater outrage, fourteen years after the war closed, for a Fraudulent President to veto the repealing law.

"HE has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

"He has kept among us in time of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislature."

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power."—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE debate goes on in reference to the High School, and Professor LUCKEY and a few others are satisfied that it is all right to tax the poor man's homestead to educate the children of those who are able to educate their own, which makes them in a certain sense paupers, being educated at the public expense. If there is a suspicion that this community does not object to the present High School arrangement, let a vote be taken next November at the general election.

THE rescue alive of the five miners and two boys, imprisoned in a coal mine near Wilkesbarre, 1,200 feet below the surface, by the fall of an immense mass of coal and earth, is a most pleasant piece of news. They were shut out from the outside world from Wednesday morning last until Monday morning. They sustained life by feasting on mule meat, one of the boys sent to warn them, prior to the blockade of the mine, having fortunately taken a mule with him. They were rescued by a shaft being sunk through a fifty foot block of coal.

MAYOR LIDDELL has discovered the important fact that when he demands obedience to law, and exhibits a determination to enforce it, his authority is sustained by the community, and the heedless as well as the wicked promptly recognize the fact. It is not often the unruly will try conclusions with the Chief Magistrate of a city, when it is known his strong arm will strike the offender swiftly and severely. The peace and good order of this city are committed to him, and he need not hesitate to employ all the force at his disposal to maintain it, even if his police appear to trench upon the duties prescribed for a constable of a ward. The police are paid for the performance of this very duty by the citizens at large, whilst the anomalous constable gathers his perquisites too often from the maintenance of the sources of disorder. We feel assured Mayor LIDDELL will use his authority with judgment and determination, and we are just as well convinced this community will sustain him heartily.

THE veto of the Army bill is demanded by every consideration of public policy. It was passed with but one possible object in view—to carry the Presidential election in 1880 by violence and fraud. There is no pretence that it has any other object.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

"There is no pretence" but that, is there? Our neighbor's vision is either obfuscated or he inclines to whoppers. Who carries Presidential elections by fraud, we would like to know? Who are responsible for the force, fraud, perjury, bribery and forgery that put HAYES where he is? Who, but the Republican party? And is it not equally true that they insist the war power to use troops at the polls shall be continued, until next year, that HAYES may do for GRANT what GRANT did for HAYES. We don't suppose the *Gazette* will dispute this. But there are difficulties in the way. The Returning Boards will not be controlled in 1880 by the WELLSES, MCLINNS and their associated "cheap darkies." No 8-to-7 Commission will determine what votes shall be counted. No wonder you fall back on the army.

### The Insurance Report.

We are indebted to J. M. Foster, Esq. Commissioner, for the sixth annual report of the Insurance Commissioner of the State, relating to fire and and marine insurance. The report contains statements of 359 companies, embracing 53 joint stock and 158 mutual companies of this State, 129 companies of other States and 19 foreign companies. There was a notable falling off in insurance business in 1878 compared with 1877, amounting to $5,422,133 in premiums received, and $4,912,373 in losses paid. The total premiums received by the stock companies doing business in this State, amounted to fifty-two millions of dollars, and it cost the companies 35½ per cent. of this amount to conduct their business. The losses paid aggregated $28,527,484. The Mutual Companies doing business in the State received, during the year in cash premiums and assessments, $1,602,000, and paid losses $1,209,840; 29 per cent. of receipts went to pay salaries and expenses.

The following statement shows the result of the entire fire, marine, and inland insurance business done in this State during the years 1878:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received by stock companies | $5,208,810 64 |
| Premiums and assessments of mutual companies | 1,219,747 31 |
| Total Pennsylvania business | $6,428,557 95 |
| Losses paid by stock companies | $3,316,182 27 |
| Losses paid by mutual companies | 845,669 00 |
| Total losses paid in Pennsylvania | $4,161,851 27 |

In comparision with the year 1877, this result shows a decrease of $791,698 37 in the total amount of premium receipts, and a decrease of $325,740 17 in the amount of losses paid.

In regard to Mutual companies Commissioner Foster recommends the law should require their policies to be uniform in character and that all the members incur equal responsibilities. This he regards as the essence of the Mutual system.

The Commissioner recommends the tax of eight mills upon the gross premium receipts of the insurance companies of the State, be confined exclusively to premiums upon policies written within this State.

CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL of North Carolina, who was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of that State for six years by the Republicans, without ever having graduated in the legal profession, and who was elected to the present Congress by a coalition between the Republicans and the Greenbackers in the Wilmington district, was a Confederate soldier, and a large slaveholder at the outbreak of the rebellion. Upon quitting the army he changed his views, consorted with the negroes and carpet-baggers, and thus was accepted as a local Republican leader. He belongs to a class who have contributed largely to bring ruin and desolation on what was left of the South after the civil war was over. Here is the manner which he takes to commend himself to the Republicans of the North, and to the ex-Confederates of his district, in a speech delivered in the House of representatives:

"I am not afraid to say that I hope the time will come when the poor Confederate soldier, hobbling on his crutches, will be pensioned by this Government. If any man wants to take that up on this floor I am ready to discuss it, and to take the full responsibility of what I say."

If that declaration had been made by a Democrat, how the changes would have been rung upon it by the patriotic party organs. But as it comes from a Republican, of course it will be passed in silence.

GOVERNOR STONE, of Mississippi, and many other prominent men have signed a circular addressed to the people of the Mississippi Valley, calling upon every county, parish and city in a convention at Vicksburg next Monday, to consider the colored exodus. A special appeal is made to the colored people to send representatives, and the proceedings of the convention will be watched with much interest.

### Fashion Item.

(Forney's Progress.)

It is not easy to regard the striped and elaborately decorated feminine stocking as altogether a modest or refined fashion. The ladies tell us that these expensive and frequently flashy articles are necessary for the present low open shoes. Probably; but they have been hanging in the store windows all winter, and must have been bought by somebody before the low shoes could have been worn with comfort. And the mode is going from bad to worse. The Boccacio stocking is out in Vienna. The peculiarity of a pair of Boccaccio stockings is that one is black and the other white. The idea came from the stage, from a comic opera, but it is now the fashion of the drawing-room.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

OF 5,241 shares taken in a new brewery company at Sheffield, England, 1,885 were subscribed for by clergymen of the Established Church.

THE St. Louis *Republican* reports that a resident of Rockford, Illinois, "who fell over an embankment and lost his sense of smell," has sued the city for $10,000 damages.

BISHOP SIMPSON, Mr. Jo. Cook and other excursionists will leave Chicago next month for the Yosemite Valley, where it is proposed to erect a chapel for the benefit of tourists.

JESSE POMEROY, the boy murderer, continues to show Massachusetts officials how very smart a fool may be. His latest exploit was to make a saw of a caseknife, and almost cut away a bar of his cell window.

MISS MARY BEEBE, now singing the part of *Josephine* in "Pinafore" at a Boston theatre, has been discharged from her position as soprano of the Clarendo Street Baptist Church because of her connection with the opera.

JUDGE DAVID E. HARBAUGH was committed to the insane asylum in Detroit on Friday. He will be remembered as his Honor who achieved wide reputation through the writings of "M. Quad," of the Detroit *Free Press*.

ACCORDING to the Reading *Times*, the iron works at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, have turned out within the last few weeks the enormous quantity of 10,800,000 pounds of finished iron, the major portion of which goes to the New York Elevated Railway.

GOVERNOR PHELPS of Missouri, recommends that a poll-tax be levied on the voters of that State to make good the $343,000 lost by State Treasurer Gates. There is almost no chance that any of the money will be recovered from Gates' bondsmen.

SMITH, who had always been a "tough one," has just died. The physician is met coming from the house by Brown, who asks, "Doctor, how is Smith? Is he out of danger?" Physician—"No; he is dead, poor fellow, but he is far from being out of danger, I fear."

SIMON GOULD and his wife, who were married nearly 73 years ago, are living with their son, who is 70 years old, near Montpelier, Vt. The husband is in his ninety-ninth year, and his wife in her ninety-sixth. They have lived upon the same farm all their married life.

COLONEL CLARK of Kentucky, has made a bet of $50,000 with Pierre Lorillard that he can select three Kentucky horses that will beat any three horses bred on the Lorillard farm. Five races in all are to be run, one being decided each year, with $10,000 staked on the result of each.

EDISON'S promised electric light has not yet had any very marked effect on gas stocks in this country. At a recent auction sale in New York, Manhatten stock sold at $186; par $50. Brooklyn at $140; par $25. Nassau at $70; par $25. These figures also give a good idea of the profits made by gas companies in our sister cities.

ONE-HALF million of Archbishop Purcell's liabilities were wiped out by the congregation of St. Paul's Catholic Church in Cincinnati on Thursday. The sum due the congregation amounted to just $1,000,000. A resolution, reciting that as the worshipers in St. Paul's believed it impossible for the Archbishop to pay off the immense debt they unanimously pledged themselves to remit one-half their claims, was adopted.

IN Professor Huxley's recent work on Hume, there is this passage: "One of the most curious peculiarities of the dog mind is its inherent snobbishness, shown by the regard paid to external respectability. The dog who barks furiously at a beggar will let a well dressed man pass him without opposition. Has not a 'generic idea' of rags and dirt associated with the idea of aversion, and that of sleek broadcloth associated with the idea of liking?"

THE Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Maryland, has received a letter from the Rev. A. J. Faust, of Washington, D. C., requesting to be deposed from the ministry of that Church, he having become a Roman Catholic. He was ordained by Bishop Whittingham 18 years ago, and was received into the Catholic Church, in the chapel of Georgetown College, Dec. 31, 1878. His letter to the Episcopal Bishop is dated Dec 27.

BOOTH'S Theatre, New York, has been leased by Dion Boucicault for six months, from the first of September next, at a rental of $20,000. During the summer he purposes spending about $5,000 on the house, which has had really no repairs since it was first opened, eleven years ago. Mr. Boucicault, says the *Dramatic News*, is a poor man again. He is what people ordinarily call broke. This result has been mainly brought about by his speculation in Consolidated Virginia stock. Stock that he bought at 40 is now down to 5.

GOVERNOR BISHOP of Ohio, is very confident that the Democrats will nominate him for re-election. Of General Rice, his principal competitor, he says: "He is not the great stump speaker some of his friends try to make out. He is rather an indifferent speaker, and while he is a good, substantial man, he hasn't much force or brilliancy. Then, besides, he is in the banking business, and I don't think the party wants a man who has loaned money at 15 per cent. The other side would run him hard, and he wouldn't turn out very available, I think."

IT is said that the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe, Michigan, are stronger than last year by the addition of George W. Bowlsby. Since their return from England last year it has been their hope by day and dream by night to go back to Henly and win the Steward's Challenge Cup, the apple of the British eye. The four are in active training now, and will sail for England before the middle of May, and have a month's practice at Henley before June 26 and 27. The new shell, built at Troy, New York, is 51 feet long by 20 inches wide, weighs 100 pounds, and was built after a combination of English and American models.

### A Leadville Epitaph.

[Denver (Col.) News.]

John Gordon was among the first to die in Leadville. He was buried without a stone to mark his resting place. The other morning those passing by the hill-side on which he was buried noticed a neat slab at the head of his grave, with the following epitaph inscribed in rude letters on it. One who knew John well had evidently written it.

> Here lies the bones of Johnny Gordon,
> With an acre of mouth and teeth accordin'.
> Stranger, step lightly on this sod,
> For if he gaps you're gone, by G—d!

## A BIG SNAKE

### By Which the State Was to Lose $50,000 Annually.

### Crooked Business in the Ways and Means Commitee.

### Long Still After the Superintendent of Public Grounds.

### The Oil Men's Dilemma—Hendricks on the Old Ticket.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

DETECTION OF PROPOSED FRAUDS IN THE REVENUE BILL.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—A nice little snake was discovered in the General Revenue bill, this morning, by which several of the largest insurance companies doing business in this State were to be relieved of about $50,000 taxes annually.

An inquiry is now being pushed to find out exactly who wrote it in the bill, for it has been interpolated by a cunning hand in the interest of the insurance companies, after the bill left the committee and before it reached the printer.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Some time ago the insurance companies doing business in Pennsylvania objected to part of the tax assessed upon them and took an appeal from the Auditor General's settlement to the Dauphin County Court, as provided by law. The Dauphin County Court decided against them and the insurance companies carried it to the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court affirmed the Court below, sustaining the Auditor General's settlement, when the insurance companies carried it to the United States Supreme Court, where it now lies untried. In the meantime $125,000 of back taxes have accrued against these companies and they refuse to pay anything until the case is settled. The Auditor General will not agree to that, and to cut the matter short the insurance people have a bill here to release them from the disputed amount, provided they pay up what is now due of undisputed taxes. That bill passed the Senate, which is now the corrupt end of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and it has been recommitted in the House.

Finding that the measure was not likely to pass the House the resort was had to the General Revenue bill in this covert way. A covin has been made between the insurance companies, and some one who has had charge of the bill on the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and the exact language of the bill interpolated into the Revenue bill.

Corporation Clerk Kerr of the Auditor General's office, first discovered it yesterday, and in running the matter up he finds it is interlined carefully in the proper place, but by some disguised hand. The writing and spelling is very bad but the exact words and the exact place is selected to accomplish the release of the Insurance Companies. The matter will be further and fully investigated to-morrow. This is the third attempt this session to do this very thing, and the exposure will probably kill the scheme.

Bills have been read here by their title and passed under the old system, and the subject or body of the bill written in entirely after the bill had been declared as passed. Bills have been, under the old system, journalized in both House and Senate, and signed by the Governor, which had never been even read by their title, never before any committee, never heard of by either House or Senate, and they are laws to-day. Bills have been passed and signed, which went through the House one way, the Senate another, never any agreement asked, the journal of the Senate disagreeing from the short-hand report of the Legislative Record, and have passed into the statute books as law, but this is the boldest attempt to relieve the corporations of their rightfully assessed amounts. It is the most daring piece of lobby work attempted for a long time. It will take oil to be taxed, and several other items to keep up to these big drains.

LONG ON THE PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Patterson, the late Superintendent of the Public Grounds, called on Speaker Long to-day to see what was the matter with him. When a Republican blames another for mismanagement they all cry out, "What's the matter with you?" Sharp words passed between them. Long said he had been deceived by Patterson's statements as to what he had done or was going to do with the money, or he never would have permitted the appropriations for the last few years to pass; that in 1878 the appropriation was $12,000; in 1877, $10,000; in 1876, $16,000, and not one dollars' worth of work to show for it. The appropriations have been in the last six years $70,000, and aside from the salary of the Superintendent and a few men to cut the timothy, there was absolutely nothing to show for it.

DISRUPTION OF REPUBLICAN FORCES.

Patterson flung himself out of the Speaker's room in a fine humor. The Democrats look on Long's attack as the beginning of a big split in the State forces, as the Republicans in power will now go for Long in every particular. His recommendation to the Governor wouldn't pardon a cat. But the Speaker of the House, as Long is, is capable of an immense amount of mischief, and the administration is afraid of him. He will kill their snakes right and left. The Philadelphia Recorder's supplement has yet to go through, and many other innocent little Williams. If the Speaker takes the bit in his mouth and rules them off the calendar on some technical point the House will sustain him, and there is no remedy. There is a very ugly feeling between them at present.

THE OIL TAX.

Another cause of disagreement among the Republicans is the oil tax. The Republicans sent a solid delegation here from the oil regions, with the exception of Graham and Humphries of Butler, in belief that Cameron would save them, but the oil country Republicans are not in sympathy with their brethren here, and come for comfort to the Democratic side. Such practical fellows as Geo. Graham and Humphries of Butler tell them to go hunt up Cameron for sympathy.

Petitions are coming in from the owners of wells to tax rigs. It is said that of the owners of the 10,600 oil wells now yielding in Pennsylvania not a single one of them want a tax on the product, but if they must be taxed, favor putting it on the new wells. It is said that five cents per barrel and $1,000 on all new rigs would cover the question. It would yield sufficient revenue and decrease production. The revenue from a rig tax alone would not be anything the first six months, but if by a stoppage of the drill, oil could be raised to two dollars per barrel, then the rig tax would begin to come in. The rig tax is not to be continued for longer than two years. It is hard to talk up a rig tax in the House. They cannot grasp the question and don't attempt it, but they can figure perfectly well how much ten cents a barrel will yield on so many thousand barrels of oil each month, and unless they are converted—or perverted, just as the truth may hereafter class it—that is the way oil will be taxed, by the barrel. The rig tax needs explaining. It looks, to one hearing much on both sides of it here, that to raise revenue and not oppress any particular interest, should be the motto. It looks as if the light tax of five cents per barrel and the $1,000 rig tax, would be about the right thing, but the undoubted temper of the House is to slap 10 cents or 15 cents per barrel on the oil, and let the oil men worry under it the best way they can.

THE OLD WELLS.

Another troublesome question to be met would be the disposition of abandoned wells, what regulation could be made to prevent their being cleaned out and pumped their small quantity without paying their tax; all these collateral issues would and will encumber the bill in the House at least. A pretty careful estimate discloses but thirty-eight men in the Legislature who have ever seen an oil well, and the one-half of them couldn't tell a sampson post from a sucker rod, or a walking beam from a derrick. The whole business is Greek to them. When you tell them the yield of the oil regions is 40,000 barrels per month they will say, "Ain't that enormous?" and if you correct it and say you meant that much per day, then they do think you are stretching it.

HENDRICKS PASSES THROUGH.

The Vice President passed through here yesterday, on his way to Washington. He was met at the depot by O'Leary, who seems to know by intuition when great men are on the wing. Hendricks told him he was not in favor of the old ticket at all and T. J. Jr. enlightened him as to the Tilden sentiment in Pennsylvania. Hendricks wanted to know which side the McGowan crowd were on in Philadelphia.

"The old ticket will be renominated" said O'Leary; "that can't be" said Mr. Hendricks.

The House met this evening and passed twenty-eight bills on first reading. J. C.

## JURORS' TEST OATH.

### Supreme Court Decides a Juryman is Not Required to Answer Questions Touching His Qualifications.

### Justice Field Concurs and Declares Further, the Act Requiring a Test Oath Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Supreme Court decision, No. 235; George Burt, plaintiff in error, *versus* Maria M. Ponjoud. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of Florida.

This was an action of ejectment brought to recover possession of two lots of land in St. John's county, Florida, which the defendant in error claims under certain deeds of conveyance and by virtue of prior possession. Among the errors assigned was the ruling of the lower Court to the effect that a certain Henry Holmes, called to be a juror in this case, was not obliged to answer any questions touching his qualifications as a juror under section 820 of the Revised Statutes. Under this ruling Holmes declined to say whether he did or did not participate in the rebellion. He was challenged on the ground that he was disqualified under the aforesaid section of Revised Statutes, and the Court overruled the challenge.

Upon this point the Court holds that a juror is no more obliged than a witness to disclose on oath his guilt of any crime, or any act which would render him infamous in order to test his qualifications as a juror.

The questions asked him, if answered in the affirmative, would have convicted him of the crime of treason. Whether pardoned by a general amnesty or not, the crime was one which, in the opinion of this court, he could not be required to disclose in this manner. If he were guilty the challenger had a right to prove it by competent testimony. As he did not offer to do this, and as the juror's incompetency was not proven, the court was not bound to exclude him. As to the ownership of lots, this court holds that there is sufficient evidence of the defendant's in error prior possession, and that she is entitled to them both.

Justice miller delivered the opinion.

Justice Field delivered a separate concurring opinion with regard to the test oath demanded of Juror Holmes, as follows: "I agree with the Court that Juror Holmes in this case cannot be required to answer questions put to him, but I go further, I do not think that the act of Congress, which, by requiring a test oath as to past conduct, excludes a great majority of citizens of half the country from the jury box, is valid. In my judgment, the act is not only oppressive and odious and repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, but is clearly unconstitutional and void. As a war measure, to be enforced in insurgent States when dominated by national forces, the act could be sustained, but after the war was over and insurgent States were restored to their normal and constitutional relations to the Union, it was as much out of place and as inoperative as would be a law quartering a soldier in every Southern man's house."

Justice Strong also dissented from the opinion of the Court.

### A New Variety of Elopement.

The much-tickled public has of late been admitted to a perfect circus of elopements in which the daughter of Croesus and the coachman of the same have figured; but not until Thursday of last week was there a case of wealthy groom and lowly bride. No less a person than W. F. Dickinson, a grandson of Governor Bishop of Ohio, relieved the monotony. It appears that in the house of young Dickinson's father there lived a beautiful girl whose only faults were that circumstances chained her to the dish-cloth and scrub-broom, and that she bore the rasping name of Miss Kate Braser. When the Dickinsons got an inkling of what was in the wind—that the son had fallen head over heels in love with the domestic—they determined to send him to Europe. Young Dickinson pocketed the funds that were to support him on his tour, took an affectionate leave and started. But mark the sacrifice for true love's sake! Instead of steaming Eastward the youth slipped around to the back door, hurried Katie over to old Kentuck and then married her. With the European money they set up housekeeping in Covington and are now quietly settled.

### A Lively Business.

A Titusville (Pa.) clergyman thought the story that the Baptist missionaries at Ongole, India, had baptized 2,222 Telugu converts in one day an exaggeration, and wrote to one of the missionaries, Mr. Clough, asking: "How many men does it take to baptize 2,222 persons in one day?" Mr. Clough replied that six preachers officiated in relays of two. The work began at 5 A. M. and lasted till 6 P. M., with an intermission from 10 to 2 because of the heat, so that the average time for each candidate was about thirty seconds. The examinations and all the other preparatory work had been attended to and the people were ranged along the river's bank by villages, the baptistry being at a ford with pools right under the bank, so that no time was lost. Mr. Clough says that this was not particularly rapid work, for on the 30th of June last he baptized 212 converts in one hour and twenty-one minutes, or twenty-three seconds for each candidate, all things being done decently and in order.

### Death of Wm. Miskimins.

William Miskimins of Plum township, died suddenly on Sunday morning, of heart-disease, in the Forty-seventh year of his age. The deceased was widely known throughout the city and county, and was universally admired for his energy, promptitude and straightforward business habits and genial social qualities. The deceased was to have been a witness in a case on trial in the Common Pleas Court yesterday. The Bungey murder trial, on the list for to-day, was postponed until Wednesday, on account of the death, as Judge Kirkpatrick, who is a personal friend of the deceased, will be in attendance at the funeral, which takes place to-day.

# BALLOTS VS. BAYONETS.

Continued From First Page.

the course of debate the fact was developed that the National party will not stand as a unit on the question when it comes before the House, but it will divide, some sustaining the veto, others opposing, and a third faction refraining from voting either way.

THE CAMERONITES INDORSE HAYES.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—In the Senate the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That, (if the House concur) the General Assembly of Pennsylvania gives hearty endorsement to the President's veto of revolutionary riders attached to the Army Appropriation bill, and hereby instruct Senators and request members representing Pennsylvania to sustain the course of President Hayes upon this measure, and any other calculated to assail the constitutional prerogatives of any branch of the Government or to open the door to fraud in National elections.

A motion to refer was lost—12 ayes, 26 nays. On the adoption of the resolution the yeas were 30 and nays 12, a strict party vote except three Greenbackers, two of whom voted with the Democrats and one with the Republicans.

## OPINION AT WASHINGTON.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE VETO AND OPINIONS OF CONGRESSMEN.

(Cincinnati Enquirer Special.)

A majority of the Democrats do not hesitate to say that the document is insolent, impudent, and even dictatorial, inasmuch as it assumes to read Congress a lesson as to how it should perfect legislation. Even Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, who is usually conservative in all his actions, boldly says that the message is impertinent; and while he is willing to go as far as any of his party to respect the wishes of the President, he can not stand by him in the assumptions contained in the message.

Probably the most curious part of the veto is the fact that the only real point made in it is borrowed from the speech of ex-Secretary Robeson, and is an attempted vigorous crusade against the sixth section of the bill, which both the President and Robeson hold will deprive the civil authorities of all power to keep the peace at the Congressional elections; and from this, as the message itself shows, is builded up a fallacious argument to the effect that the operations of the section deny to the United States the necessary civil authority to protect the National elections. In short, the President, like the party, assumes in one breath that the army is not large enough to menace the polls, and yet is large enough to protect the civil officer, should he be abridged or hindered in the performance of his duty. The Democrats take issue here with the President. Said a prominent Senator: "For the President to say that the civil authority can not maintain itself without the military, is to concede that free government is at an end, and can not be maintained without glistening bayonets. This," he added, "is the veriest rubbish."

So much of the message as advises Congress to go back to the good old Democratic rule of keeping extraneous legislation off the appropriation bills, while accepted as good advice, comes with a bad grace from the President of a party which inaugurated this species of legislation, and is only ready to abandon and discountenence it when it is no longer able to continue it for the reason that the preparation of appropriation bills is now no longer committed to its hands. It is this feature of the message that the Democrats claim is impudent, when viewed in the light of Republican history.

Again, the message is criticised because the President assumes that the legislative branch of the government should submit to the Executive branch. He does not announce the proposition in broad and emphatic language, but he does say that "for a majority of either or both Houses of Congress to insist upon the approval of a bill under the penalty of stopping all of the operations of the government for want of the necessary supplies, is to deny to the Executive the share of the legislative power which is conferred by the Constitution." Here, again, the Democrats take issue, and say that this assumption means that it is revolution for Congress to legislate save as it suits the will of a minority President and his party.

OPINIONS OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Western Democrats, as they usually are, are solid. Their plan of action is to say to the President: "We have offered you an Army Bill ample in its provisions for the support of the army. You refuse to take it, and in that refusal deny the right of Congress to shape legislation as best seemeth to it good. You decline to sign, and, instead of giving good reasons for such declination, you insult us, and send to us a document which is not much less than a political speech."

Tom Ewing says vehemently: "This is an irrepressible conflict between right and wrong. The right is asked to succumb to the wrong. Never, never be it with my vote!"

Senator Thurman thinks the assumptions of the President are "simply monstrous."

Senator Pendleton says he will favor an unyielding policy. In short, the Ohio Democrats are solid.

There are several weak brethern in the South who can not even be controlled by the dictum of King Caucus. The trouble is that while the South is solid when an election in their States is on, their divisions in Congress do more to distract the Democrats than any one cause operating, and it would be a good deal better if their delegations were less solid. They scare easily at the cry of "plantation manners" and "Confederate Brigadiers."

Senators Bayard and Kernan and Sam Cox are inclined to patch up a truce. In short no aggressive line of policy can be mapped out which will hold the party united. Unlike the Republicans, they have no cohesiveness. It is this admirable quality in the opposition which makes their minority so aggressive, so formidable.

Senator Wallace, who is Chairman of the Senate caucus, and a leader of the Democrats in that body, says the President has furnished them with sufficient reasons to stand where they are.

Senator Lamar says Congress will likely remain here far into the summer.

Atkins, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says he would be willing to agree to almost anything in the nature of a fair compromise, but that President Hayes' message leaves them no ground to stand upon. He says the Democrats will stand firm and united, but has no idea what the end will be. He expresses surprise that Hayes should have gone, body and breeches, over to the Stalwarts.

Morrison says the veto could not have come in a form more sure to unite the Democrats and strengthen their resolution to fight out the battle against centralization here and now, let the consequences be what they may.

Senator Houston of Alabama, says it is simply a question whether the President shall rule Congress and centralize the Government. He says: "There is no chance of compromise now, and we must fight it out on this line."

Mr. Buckner of Missouri, said he had hoped the message would indicate some way through which the unestion could be settled by compromise, but as it is, the Democracy have but one duty to perform, and that is, sit it out and fight it out.

Speaker Randall is claimed to be weak-kneed, and in favor of passing a resolution to continue last year's appropriation until next winter, adjourn Congress and go home.

Cerro Gordo Williams says it is the most impudent message any President ever sent to Congress.

Senator Beck says the message is audacious, partisan, unreasonable and untenable.

John G. Thompson says the Democrats must not surrender.

Judge Geddes says to retreat now is ruin.

General Warner believes in taking up the Free Silver bill, and when Hayes is ready to sign the Army bill as Congress offers it, let him send for it.

Ewing is for going into financial legislation at once.

Senator Ransom says the Democrats will never accept the President's doctrine as to the relative prerogatives of the Executive and Congress. He admits that there is a very considerable element in the Democratic ranks who are not disposed to agree to refuse the appropriation and adjourn, but he is sure that the Democrats will not give up the principle for which they are contending, or back squarely out. The Democrats of the two Houses, he says, will caucus separately at once, and will then undoubtedly hold a joint conference, and whatever plan of action the caucus shall decide upon the party will certainly carry out in the two Houses.

WE CANNOT RECEDE IF WE WOULD.

(Baltimore Sun Special.)

Neither among Democrats nor among Republicans who can lay claim to any rank as statesmen, is the message regarded as possessing any title to ability or as laying down principles which can be successfully defended in the face of intelligent and impartial criticism. To the contrary, leading Republicans are fair to admit that it enunciates doctrines which, regarded from a constitutional standpoint, cannot be treated as otherwise than heretical. If the President understands the English language as all other educated people construe it, his message claims for the Executive co-ordinate legislative power with the two branches of Congress. To this it seems a sufficient answer to quote, without comment, the first section of the Constitution, which says: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The issue has been made, and Judge Thurman says he looks upon the message as the most monstrous document which has ever come from the White House. Another Senator, whose word with his party is generally potential, says, in summing up, that the President has put the Democratic party in a position from which it cannot recede, even if it would.

## PRESS OPINIONS.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC AND INDEPENDENT PAPERS SAY.

(New York Herald, Independent.)

The message of President Hayes is skillfully adapted to its purpose, and that purpose being merely political, it is unnecessary to go into a tedious constitutional argument as to his points. Both parties are skirmishing for a position with reference to the great Presidential battle of next year. * * * The veto message is rather plausible than sound in the stress that it lays on the fact that the vetoed bill forbids civil officers of the Government (meaning United States Marshals) employing armed men at any polling place. The President admits that Federal soldiers can not be so employed, and the question whether a *posse comitatus* of bystanders or citizens is armed or unarmed is trivial. An armed *posse comitatus* would imply deliberate preparations by the Marshal to employ force before any occasion had arisen. But if the Marshal organizes an armed force of bystanders to be used as a *posse comitatus*, there will naturally be an armed force of residents, and the party which is strongest in the election precinct will carry the day. If one party goes to the polls armed, both parties will, and when the Marshal summons his *posse*, he is as likely to be whipped as to succeed. It is idle and ridiculous for the President to insist that such a *posse* may bear arms, when there is no likelihood that one will ever be summoned. There is nothing in the vetoed Army bill to obstruct the employment of an unarmed *posse comitatus*, and an armed one taken from accidental bystanders about the polls would be out of the usual course of things. We must, therefore, regard this part of President Hayes' argument as weak and strained.

(New York Sun, Independent.)

The fraudulent President has vetoed the Army Appropriation bill, because Congress, in granting money for the support of the army, has provided that the troops shall not be used at elections. The provision which is thus vetoed is wise, necessary, indispensable. It cannot be abandoned. It must be insisted upon. For Congress to retreat from the great position which it has assumed would be foolish, unpatriotic, ridiculous, and probably fatal to those responsible for it. It is vain in this country to attempt to rule the majority. The many cannot be coerced by the few. A man holding the Presidential authority through fraud may offer his veto, but the proper reply to it is to re-enact the laws to which he objects and then adjourn, leaving him to face the responsibility of disbanding the army and disorganizing the public service because the majority of Congress grant appropriations on terms different from those he dictates. This emergency seems likely to form a new crisis in the development and application of the Constitution. No honest believer in popular government should be found doing anything in the way of terminating this crisis otherwise than in favor of the great Republican doctrine that the majority must rule. And yet in the present case we are told that the majority are ready to back down, and fall on their knees before this man Hayes!

(New York World, Democratic.)

The President's veto opens the way wide and clear to a popular Democratic victory in 1880. Congress called upon him to accept the principle of free and honest elections, unclouded and uncoerced by the exhibition of Federal bayonets at the polls. This principle he refuses to accept, under the cover of formal objections, for the most part captious, unsound and irrelevant. Let Congress now strip away the cover by its own conservative action, and leave the refusal naked in all its political deformity, to be judged by the people. The principle contended for by Congress should be presented to the President again at once in a form which shall leave him no choice between complete acceptance of it and flat rejection of it. The repeals contained in the Legislative Appropriation bill also should now be presented at once to him separately. Under no temptation, under no provocation, let Congress now adjourn without making all the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. Representing the majority of the American people, Congress must see to it that the wheels of the public administration are kept smoothly and steadily in motion; and if the President of a factious and mischievous minority, under the guidance of evil counsellors, insists upon obstructing with his veto legislative repeals in harmony with all the great precedents of the history of freedom, let the issues that he makes be taken by the Democratic party calmly and fearlessly before the tribunal of the people in all the States of the Union.

(Philadelphia Times, Independent.)

The tone of President Hayes' veto of the Army bill must disappoint very many who had been led to believe that he was prepared to accept all the laws of peace, and remove the country from all the irritating and arbitrary laws of war. It is written in creditable temper, and has none of the claptrap or fiery sentences of the Stalwarts; but it deliberately takes issue with Congress on the use of Federal troops at elections, and defends the prerogatives of the Executive in maintaining peace at the polls by the bayonet, regardless of the laws of the States or the actions of the properly constituted authorities. This is a most vital and fearfully fatal mistake on the part of President Hayes, and he can no more maintain the Executive control of elections under the pretense of keeping peace at the polls than he can turn the current of the Niagara backward. What he supports in his argument in favor of the use of Federal troops at elections is neither possible of execution in a free country in time of peace, nor can it serve party purposes in the present attitude of parties, except to furnish pretexts to a Democratic Senate and House for rejecting the Presidential vote of any State where the policy of military intervention has been foolishly attempted. Until the President himself taught the nation the possible dangers of the section repealed by the vetoed Army bill, there were few who deemed the issue a grave one; but with his official interpretation of his powers under the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, and the law that authorizes the army to be summoned "to keep the peace at the polls," he has clearly defined an issue that must do more to justify determined resistance by Congress than all the reasons hitherto presented. He has given an interpretation of the Constitution that makes the repeal of the clause repealed by the political rider to the Army bill an imperative necessity, for now Congress must face the question as the Executive declares it, and it must protect the nation, the laws and the elections in the various States from the arbitrary and revolutionary military policy avowed by the President in a time of profound peace.

(Cincinnati Enquirer, Democratic.)

It is wholly without precedent in our history. It is without warrant in the spirit of the Constitution, and the spirit of the veto is in direct conflict with the letter of the Constitution, and is shamelessly hostile to the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. It is inconsistent with itself. It is an assertion of Executive prerogatives that are both groundless and perilous. It is a declaration that the President may forbid Congress to appropriate moneys for the maintenance of the Government, if Congress at the same time attempts to direct the manner in which and the purposes for which, within the Constitution, those moneys shall be expended. It is an attempt to coerce or to defy Congress. The President vetoes a regular appropriation bill because it forbids the presence of Federal bayonets at the polls, and in the name of free suffrage! The President will not allow the army to be paid unless he or his can command it for political and partisan purposes; and he vetoes a bill which the Republicans in the last Congress offered to pass, and to sign. He flies notice upon the country that he will stop the wheels of Government rather than permit a Democratic Congress to repeal odious Republican laws. He seeks to establish the principle that the President may withhold appropriations for the support of the Government at his pleasure, unless he can conduct the Government at the point of the sword; unless he can, in direct reversion of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, make the military superior to the civil power. This is the philosophy, the significance of the veto. How does the President defend his position?

It is very kind and conciliatory on the part of the President to say that he would have approved the bill had it contained no other provisions than the naked appropriations of money. He encourages us to believe—and when we speak of him we speak more of his party than of him, for he has been forced to do a hateful thing—that he will permit a Democratic Congress to appropriate money to execute Republican laws. The Message recites the statutes Congress asked leave of the President to amend, and the amendments Congress begged permission of the Executive to make. It will be plain to every reader that the effect, and the only effect, of the proposed and vetoed amendment, would be to deprive persons in the Federal service of the privilege of keeping Federal troops or armed men at the polls. This is all that Congress proposed, and this is all that is vetoed. The President argues that there are already in the statute book laws "sufficient to prevent military interference at the polls," and he quotes the statutes. If the proposed legislation is only a duplicate of laws already in force, what excuse is there for a veto? Why cling so tenaciously to those eight words, "or to keep the peace at the polls," if they are of no consequence? What President ever vetoed a bill simply because it was "unnecessary"—because the same provisions were found elsewhere in the law? But the first grand objection the President has to approving this bill is that, *under existing laws, there can be no military interference with elections!*" He exercises the high veto power, and forbids the annual appropriation for the support of the army because "there is no necessity for the enactment of section six of the bill before him to prevent military interference at elections!" Who shall judge of that necessity—Congress or the President? Has it come to this, that the Government must stop simply because the Executive thinks a certain clause in an Appropriation bill unnecessary? The President says that there has been no case of such military interference, and, by the eternal, while he is President there shall not be. This, if true, would be the best reason in the world for signing the bill, and the worst in the world for vetoing it.

* * * The President "desires earnestly to urge upon the House of Representatives a return to the wise and wholesome usage of the earlier days of the Republic," in which wish we cordially join. Some of the early formal intimations we have of the opinions of the Fathers of the Republic on these questions, are found in the Declaration of Independence, we commend some extracts once more to the notice of the President:

*"He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."*

*"He has kept among us in time of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislature."*

*"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power."*

(Baltimore Sun, Independent.)

The President's first objection is that the legislation in question incorporated in the appropriation bill is unnecessary, because superfluous. He refers to the act of June 18, 1878, itself a rider to the last army appropriation bill, which forbids the use of the army as a *posse comitatus* for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such use may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress. Since the passage of this act, the President observes, no case of miltary interference with the elections has occurred, and, he further argues, under existing laws there can be no such interference. In reference to this portion of the message it may be remarked that, standing separately and alone, the fact that any particular measure of legislation may be, in the judgment of the President, unnecessary, would hardly be considered a sufficient reason for the interposition of a veto. If the President should be right in his opinion, no particular harm could result from passing a law which is merely confirmatory of previous legislation, while the fact that the two houses of Congress have concurred in the passage of the additional legislation may at least suggest a doubt that it may be needed.

* * * The whole spirit of the President's argument appears to be on the assumption that the States have no interest in or power to secure fair and orderly elections for their own Representatives or their electors for President and Vice President—and yet, as a matter of course, they make the same provision in regard to those elections that they do for others that are wholly of a local character, and are just as selicitous that the result be a pure and honest one.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—A great fire occurred in the city of Orenburg, on the Ural river, Monday and Tuesday last, destroying the principal part of the city.

Fifty houses were burned yesterday at St. Jean Baptiste, in the northeastern quarter of Montreal. Seventy families were rendered homeless. Loss, $50,000.

**$500 Reward.**

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for any thing impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs, another column.

# ARMY BILL VETO.

## Mr. Hayes Succumbs to the Stalwart Pressure.

## He Dodges the Issue of the Bayonet at the Polls,

## And Places His Veto on Other Questions.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following are the material parts of the message of the President of the United States returning to the House of Representatives the bill entitled an act making an appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I have maturely considered the important questions presented by the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," and I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its approval. The bill provides, in the usual form, for the appropriations required for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. If it contained no other provisions, it would receive my prompt approval. It includes, however, further legislation, which, attached as it is to the appropriations, which are requisite for the efficient performance of some of the most necessary duties of the Government, involves questions of the gravest character.

* * * * * * *

These are some of the laws on this subject, which it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government to enforce. The intent and effect of the sixth section of this bill is to prohibit all civil officers of the United States, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, for employing any adequate civil force for this purpose, at a place where their enforcement is most necessary, namely, at places where Congressional elections are held. Among the most valuable enactments to which I have referred are those which protect supervisors at Federal elections in the discharge of their duties at the polls. If the pending legislation should become a law there is no power vested in any officer of the Government to protect from violence the officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties. Their rights and duties under the law will remain, but the National Government will be powerless to enforce its own statutes. The States may employ both military and civil power to keep the peace and enforce the laws at the State elections. It is now proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect National elections. No sufficient reason has been given for this determination in favor of State as against National authority. If well founded objections exist against present National election laws, all good citizens should unite in their amendments. Laws providing safeguards of elections should be impartial, just and efficient. They should, if possible, be so non-partisan and fair in their operation that the minority party out of power will have no just cause to complain. The present laws have in practice unquestionably conduced to prevention of fraud and violence at elections.

In several of the States members of different political parties vote for safeguards which they furnish. It is the right and duty of the National Government to enact and enforce laws which will secure free and fair Congressional elections. The law now in force should not be repealed except in connection with the enactment of measures which will better accomplish the important end. Believing that Section 6 of the bill will weaken, if it does not altogether take away, the power of the National Government to protect Federal elections by civil authorities, I am forced to the conclusion that it ought not receive my approval.

That section is, however, not presepted to me as a separate and independent measure, but is, it has been stated, attached to the bill, which is the usual annual appropriations for the support of the army. It makes vital change in the election laws of the country which is in no way connected with the use of the army. It prohibits, under heavy penalties, any person engaged in the civil service of the United States from having any force at the place of any election proper to preserve order—to make arrest, to keep peace, or in any manner to enforce the laws. This is altogether foreign to the purposes of any Army Appropriation bill. The practice of tacking to Army Appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills, did not prevail until more than forty years after the adoption of the Constitution. It has become a clumsy practice. All parties, when in power, have adopted it. Many abuses, and a great waste of public moneys, have in this way crept into appropriation bills. The public opinion of the country is against it. The States which have recently adopted new Constitutions have generally provided a remedy for the evil by enacting that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The Constitutions of more than half of the States contain substantially this provision. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the Government and to the true principle of legislation, which requires that every measure shall stand or fall according to its own merits. If it were understood that to attach to an appropriation a measure irrelevant to the general object of the bill, would imperil and probably prevent its final passage and approval, a valuable reform in parliamentary practice, long needed, would be accomplished. The best justification that has been offered for attaching irrelevant riders to Appropriation bills is that it is done for convenience sake, to facilitate the passage of measures which are deemed expedient by all branches of the Government which participate in legislation. It cannot be claimed for any such reason for attaching this amendment of the election laws to the army Appropriation bill. The history of the measure contradicts this assertion.

* * * * * * *

Upon the assembling of this Congress, in pursuance of a call for an extra session, which was made necessary by the failure of the Forty-fifth Congress to make the needful appropriations for the support of the Government, the question was presented whether the attempt made in the last Congress to engraft, by construction, a new principle upon the Constitution should be persisted in or not. This Congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills, and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in a separate bill by the usual and orderly methods of proceedings. But a majority of both Houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principle asserted and maintained in the last Congress by a majority of the House of Representatives. That principle is that the House of Representatives has the sole right to originate bills for raising revenue, and therefore has the right to withhold appropriations upon which the existence of the Government may depend unless the Senate and President shall give their assent to any legislation which the House may see fit to attach to Appropriation bills.

"To establish this principle is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions. The various departments of the Government, and the army and navy are established by the Constitution or by the laws passed in pursuance thereof. Their duties are clearly defined, and their support is carefully provided for by law. The money required for this purpose has been collected from the people, and is now in the Treasury, ready to be paid out as soon as the appropriation bills are passed. Whether the appropriations are made or not, the collections will go on. The public money will accumulate in the Treasury. It was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that any single branch of the Government should have power to dictate conditions upon which this treasure should be applied, or the purposes for which it was collected. Any such intention, if it had been entertained, would have been plainly expressed in the Constitution. That the majority of the Senate now concurs in the claim of the House, adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not alter the questions at issue. The new doctrine, if maintained, will result in the consolidation of unchecked and despotic power in the House of Representative. A bare majority of the House will become the Government. The Executive will no longer be what the framers of the Constitution intended—an equal and independent branch of the Government. It is clearly the constitutional duty of the President to exercise his discretion and judgment upon all bills presented to him without constraint or duress from the other branch of the Government.

To say that the majority of either or both houses of Congress may insist on the approval of a bill under penalty of stopping all of the operations of the Government for want of necessary supplies is to deny the Executive that share of legislative power which is plainly conferred by the second section of the seventh article of the Constitution. It arises from the Constitution the qualified negative of a President. It is said this should be done because it is the peculiar function of the House of Representatives to represent the will of the people, but no single branch or department of the Government has exclusive authority to speak for the American people. The most authentic and solemn expression of their will is contained in the Constitution of the United States. By that Constitution they have ordained and established a Government whose powers are distributed among co-ordinate branches, which as far as possible, consistently, with a harmonious cooperation, are absolutely independent of each other. The people of the country are unwilling to see the supremacy of the Constitution replaced by the omnipotence of any department of the Government. The enactment of this bill into a law will establish a precedent which will tend to destroy the equal independence of the several branches of the Government. Its principal places are not merely the Senate and the Executive, but the Judiciary also, under the coercive dictation of the House. The House alone will be the judge of what constitutes a grievance, and also of means and measures of redress. An act of Congress to protect elections is now the grievance complained of. But the House may, on the same principle, determine that any other act of Congress, a treaty made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, a nomination or appointment to office, or that a decision or opinion of the Supreme Court is a grievance, and that a measure of redress is to withhold appropriations required for the support of the offending branch of the Government. Believing that this bill is a dangerous violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, I am compelled to return it to the House in which it originated without my approval. The qualified negative with which the Constitution invests the President, is a trust that involves a duty which I cannot decline to perform. With a firm and conscientious purpose to do what I can to preserve, unimpaired, the constitutional power and equal independence, not merely of the Executive, but every branch of the Government, which will be imperiled by the adoption of the principle of this bill, I desire earnestly to urge upon the House of Representatives to return to the wise and wholesome usage of the earlier days of the Republic, which excluded from appropriation bills all irrelevant legislation. By this course you will inaugurate an important reform in this method of Congressional legislation. Your action will be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Constitution and the patriotic sentiment of nationality which is their firm support, and you will restore to the country that feeling of confidence and security and repose which are so essential to the prosperity of all of our fellow citizens."

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

# BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

## Important and Damaging Testimony Already Elicited.

## Money Freely Offered Members to Influence Votes.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, April 30.—The Riot Investigation Committee to-night attracted to the Capitol every member of both the House and Senate. The session was commenced in the committee rooms.

The first witness was Chris Magee. He testified as to having given several small checks to newspapers, but had not offered any money or thing of value to any member.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought Rumberger, the member from Armstrong county, into the Committee room. He was not fit to go on the stand from nervous debility or something, and Chairman Gatchell refused to swear him. Rumberger said he had to-day received one hundred and ninety-seven dispatches relative to the appointment of Judge Boggs' successor and seemed quite flighty.

Mr. Cargill of Susquehanna, was next called.

At half past nine o'clock a rush was made for the hall of the House from the committee rooms. They had found the committee rooms too small for the audience. The crowd tumbled in for the front seats. By and by the committee came in.

Mr. Cargill of Susquehanna, who had been on the stand begged off from a further examination, and after a few moments, Mr. Silverthorn, Republican, of Erie county, was called and said Mr. Rumberger, the member from Armstrong, had come to him and asked his opinion of the Riot bill; that he (Rumberger) had been offered $1,500 for voting for it, and that he would give him (Silverthorn) the half of it if he voted for the bill; that he might do better than that if he would come up with him to Kemble's room; he went with Rumberger to Kemble's room and was introduced to Kemble by Rumberger, who said, in doing so, "This is the gentleman (meaning Silverthorn) that we were talking about;" he handed Kemble a slip of paper; Kemble shook hands and asked me how our people were on the Riot bill and how I felt, etc.; Rumberger had retired immediately upon introducing me to Kemble; Kemble told me that he favored the bill, that he would carry out any bargain or arrangement that Rumberger made with me; when Silverthorn came out of Kemble's room, Rumberger met him and said: "Did you see that paper I handed to Kemble? That slip of paper had seven hundred and fifty dollars in it; we are only having five hundred dollars down, but I got two hundred and fifty dollars more put on for you; Kemble gave me a note to carry up to Elisha W. Davis; I consented. I did not give the note to Davis; here it is.

DEAR 'LISH: Try and pair all our absentees. Silverthorn will pair with Short.

W. H. K.

I had told my colleague, Mr. Short, about the transaction as it went along, and Mr. Wolfe.

Mr. Short of Erie, was next sworn and corroborated Mr. Silverthorn's testimony.

Mr. Wolfe, one of the Committee, was then sworn and backed the evidence of Short and Silverthorn, and said he had knowledge of several members by their own admissions; that he would rather not mention their names at present until the investigation had got further along.

Mr. Burgess of Bucks, was next sworn, and corroborated the testimony of Magee by acknowledging the receipt of seventy dollars for two newspapers in his district, which amounts he mailed them.

E. D. Graff was next called. He had been approached by Salter with an offer of five hundred dollars for his vote, and one thousand dollars for a speech with an amendment that oil be not taxed; this money was raised by an arrangement with the losers in the riot; he reported the fact to other members, and voted against the bill; have no knowledge of any other member being approached; Salter added that this arrangement had been made with several members.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

COMPLAINTS OF THE NIHILISTS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ADDRESSED TO THE CZAR.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* publishes the following proclamation addressed to the Czar of Russia by the Revolutionary Committee, and posted in the streets of St. Petersburg, just before the recent attack on his life:

*To Mr. Alexander Nicolaievitch:*

The warning and threatening letters, as well as the sentences which we the invisible delegates of the murderously oppressed Russian people have sent to the various dignitaries of the present despotic government in Russia belong, as a rule, to the preparative work, and for that reason neither yourself nor any member of your family appears in the slightest degree menaced by our executive organs. In the first instance, we wish to clean out in its lowest and filthiest corners the Augean stables of despotism; to free the people from administrative persecution which throws them guiltless into prison, and there, without compassion, chastises them and allows them to suffer from hunger and thirst, and then leads them as insurgents to the gallows or sends them to the polar regions to work in the mines. We sit in judgment, and shall be compassionless in the exercise of our office, and shall recoil from the use of no means which may lead us to our object, which is the eradication of the hellish brutality of despotism through fire and sword. The victims cry out to their executioners, *"morituri te salutant,"* and if you, Alexander Nicolaievitch, refuse to hear our warning voice, to put an end to this tyranny, we hereby declare to you that tyranny will be beaten in the end. Your system in Russia is rotten to the core. Our almost boundless resources are ruined. Your army of functionaries is a gang of cruel and unsatiable thieves. Your judges are a sham to justice. Your coroners, police masters and generals are so many satraps worthy of Xerxes or Darius. Wherever we turn our eyes we see naught but stupidity, mingled with cruelty, wanton waste combined with the most merciless spoliation of the people. For the army alone you reserve your fatherly care. You are getting into dangerously deep waters, Alexander Nicolaievitch. Therefore we warn you, but spare your life.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

# BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

## A Daring Daylight Theft.

## Raid on the Workingmen's Bank of Allegheny.

## Thrilling Experience of a Plucky Cashier.

## A Lively Chase—Escape of the Robbers.

From The Daily Post of Thursday.

Allegheny furnishes a sensation the like of which has not been had hereabouts for many a day. Ten minutes before noon a most daring attempt was made to rob the Workingmen's Savings Bank at No. 230 Ohio street in which the robbers partly succeeded, having made their escape with $1,500 of the bank's funds in their possession after a lively chase during which they fired several shots an their pursuers. The particulars of the affair as told by Mr. George L. Walter, the Cashier, are of a thrilling nature and would furnish good material for a romantic tale of fiction.

APPEARANCE OF THE ROBBERS.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the officials of the bank left for dinner leaving Mr. Walters, the cashier and Mr.—— Dollinger, the bookkeeper in the bank. A few minutes subsequent to their departure Mr. Dollinger left and Mr. Walters was alone in the bank. Hardly had the bookkeeper gotten out of the block, when two rough looking men entered the counting room. One of them advanced to the rear window of the counter, or partly glass partition, separating the banking department from the business department. The other one took a position nearer the entrance door. The cashier did not form a favorable opinion of the men as they entered, and concluded to keep his weather eye open. The first and roughest looking of the two handed a dollar bill through the window and asked to be given silver for it. The cashier turned to accommodate the customer, but all the while watched his movements through a looking-glass at the rear of the table containing large piles of money, aggregating about $15,000. By this means Walters saw the fellow pull something out of his pocket, and as he was about to hand him the change he was

CONFRONTED WITH A LOADED PISTOL,

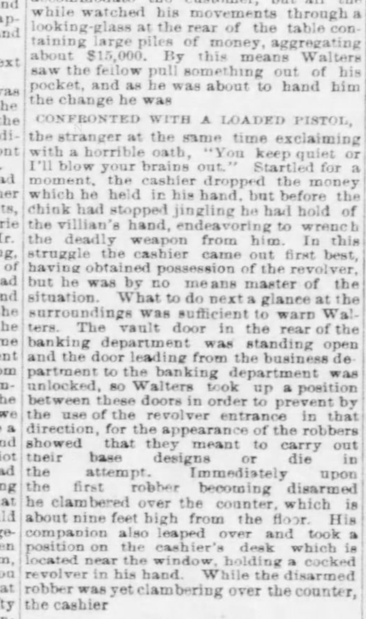
the stranger at the same time exclaiming with a horrible oath, "You keep quiet or I'll blow your brains out." Startled for a moment, the cashier dropped the money which he held in his hand, but before the chink had stopped jingling he had hold of the villian's hand, endeavoring to wrench the deadly weapon from him. In this struggle the cashier came out first best, having obtained possession of the revolver, but he was by no means master of the situation. What to do next a glance at the surroundings was sufficient to warn Walters. The vault door in the rear of the banking department was standing open and the door leading from the business department to the banking department was unlocked, so Walters took up a position between these doors in order to prevent by the use of the revolver entrance in that direction, for the appearance of the robbers showed that they meant to carry out their base designs or die in the attempt. Immediately upon the first robber becoming disarmed he clambered over the counter, which is about nine feet high from the floor. His companion also leaped over and took a position on the cashier's desk which is located near the window, holding a cocked revolver in his hand. While the disarmed robber was yet clambering over the counter, the cashier

FIRED AT HIM,

but apparently without effect as the intruder continued to advance, his objective point being the table containing the money. From the counter he jumped to the floor of the business department, apparently paying no attention to the cashier, who by this time had fired another shot at him, which also seems to have been wasted. This was a trying moment for Walters. To advance and struggle with the intruder would have been certain death, for the latter's chum stood ready to defend him. In this the cashier displayed great presence of mind. Had he entered into a struggle and been killed or seriously wounded the robbers could have carred off a vast amount of money. Upon reaching the table containing the money the first robber grabbed a pile of bills in which there was $2,400. By this time the cashier fired a third shot but like the other two it apparently had no effect upon the bold robber. However he concluded that it was time to depart and made his egress as he entered. His companion did likewise and reached the door in advance. In his hasty retreat the boldest of the two dropped $800 on the floor. By this time a large crowd was attracted to the bank by the shooting, and Walters was kept busy relating his thrilling experience. In the meantime the robbers, who were joined by

A THIRD PARTY,

who was watching the proceedings from the outside, ran down Ohio street pursued by a number of persons. But of the exciting chase which followed we will speak after giving the reader, by a carefully prepared diagram, an idea of how this bold robbery was carried on.




It will be seen by the above diagram how the business department is separated from the banking department. It is also shown where the Cashier's desk, counter, table containing the piles of money, directors' room and vault are located. W.—Three windows in the glass partition above the counter. D.—Doors leading from Ohio street into the bank; from the business department to the banking department, and to the vault. C.—Position taken by the Cashier after securing the revolver from the robber, and from whence he fired the three shots. R—Position of the robbers.

A LIVELY CHASE.

Upon leaving the bank the robbers started down Ohio street to Madison avenue. They were joined by the third man. The trio then turned down Madison avenue to Church avenue, where one of them became separated from the other two by jumping over the wall west of Chestnut street. At this point is a flag station of the West Penn railroad. The flagman, Mr. McCune, saw the men approaching, and seeing a large crowd behind concluded that they had been doing some mischief and made an effort to stop them, when one of the pursued commanded him to desist and fired two shots at him. This action scared some of the pursuers badly but they continued in the pursuit at a safe distance. Two of the men continued running directly toward the river while the third fell somewhat behind and taking himself towards Sandusky street, the pursuers followed him losing sight of the other two who crossed the Ninth strset bridge and came to Pittsburgh. The one who had become separated from his pals ran along River avenue for some distance and then jumped into the water and tried to swim. By this time a number of persons had reached the waters' edge, and the man thinking the pursuit would be continued raised a revolver to his head threatening to shoot anybody who attempted to follow him. Seeing a skiff which was tied to some rafts, the fellow made towards it and engaging the services of two boys whowere near by he was rowed over to this city. He landed at the foot of Fourth street and was seen by some men employed on the steamer Sam Miller, moored near the place. The pursuers from Allegheny had arrived by this time and gave information in regard to the robbery.

WHERE THEY MISSED HIM.

It was at first supposed that the fellow had concealed himself in the hold of the boat, or some part of the vessel. All the front office forces of both Pittsburgh and Allegheny had arrived, and a thorough search of every nook and corner of the vessel was instituted. The steamer had her fires out, and even the interior of the boilers did not escape the eager hunt of the officers. The thief was not found here, however, and it is not positively known what became of him. From one source we learn that after leaving the water he ran to Sixth street, down Liberty, turning twice and snapping a pistol in the face of his pursuers, but the powder was wet and the load was not discharged; down Liberty street he ran to Ferry, when he was overhauled by a policeman, who let him go. Thinking he was pursued the fellow continued on his way. Still pursued by the crowd he turned up Fourth street, got in among some empty boxes, then he jumped over a small fence, turned into Decatur alley and thence along Fourth avenue again to Wood street, the pursuers steadily gaining. Near the wharf he is said to have made his escape. We place little little confidence in this portion of the chase, as nothing rehable in reference to it has been ascertained. While this chap was being rowed down the river he noticed officer Hughey Boyle on the bridge. Fearing that the latter would capture him if the speed of the craft was not increased, he compelled the boys to row for all that was in them by leveling a revolver at their heads. Of the other two nothing is known after they reached the Ninth street bridge.

EXCITEMENT AND RUMORS.

The excitement on the streets over which the thieves ran was great. The crowd pursued, yelling, "stop thief," which attracted others, who joined in the chase. No one seemed to know what the chase was about, nor would the few in the pursuit, who did know, stop to tell them. Had not the robbers flourished their revolvers so freely, at least one of them could have been captured. No one ventured near, knowing full well that he would be made a target for the weapons if he did. Of one man it is said that he could easily have captured one without risking any injury to himself had he been so disposed. We heard not a few people state yesterday that it seemed strange to them how three men could commit such a daring robbery in broad daylight and effect their escape on the streets of such populated cities as Pittsburgh and Allegheny. But such is the case as the news gatherer has it from the most reliable source and from persons in a position to know.

Mr. Walter says the man who pointed the revolver at him was about twenty-six

# TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

## How Grant Used the Army and Navy in a Northern City.

### Needle Guns and Mitrailleuse as Vote Persuaders.

### Jim Blaine Bubble Pricked and the Light Let In.

Senator Blaine's speech claiming that the meagre number of Federal soldiers scattered over the country would prevent their use as an intimidatory power at elections, also contained the assertion that the war legislation of the Republican party had never been enforced since the formal close of the civil war. In his usual bombastic manner he challenged contradiction. Senator Bayard, in his speech, took up these propositions in a merciless fashion. He showed beyond cavil that in the second year of the first Administration of General Grant the troops and the men-of-war of the United States were openly and deliberately used under orders from Washington, issued by two secretaries, one of whom has since been put on trial for official misconduct, and the other of whom has but narrowly escaped a like fate, to influence and determine an election held not in any one of the Southern States, but in the great city of New York. This was in November, 1870. The government of President Grant was at that time regarded with growing distrust by thousands even of those who in 1868 had voted it into power. The scandals of the Santo Domingo conspiracy were then disturbing the faith of honest Republicans all over the country. It is precisely at such a time that the power of a government to get itself represented at the polls by troops wearing the national uniform is always most dangerous to the public liberties and the interests of the people. There was absolute quiet in the metropolis, but conscience did make cowards of the government of Grant, Robeson and Belknap, and these orders were accordingly sent from Washington and printed with much pomp and solemnity in the New York *Tribune* of November 9, 1870:

"[Official.]
"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON CITY, October 27, 1870.

"SIR: In view of the apprehension that there may be possible opposition made to the United States laws in connection with the coming election in the city of New York, November 8, 1870, the President directs that you instruct Brigadier General McDowell, commanding the Department of the East, to hold the troops in that vicinity in readiness for service during a week if necessary to protect and assist the civil officers of the United States in their duty of enforcing the laws. The engineer troops and all others in the harbor of New York and vicinity will, for the occasion, be at his command. You will instruct General McDowell to confer fully beforehand with the United States Marshal and the United States District Attorney, to concert with them proper measures, and to promptly respond to any call made upon him for troops by the Marshal during the week of the election, ordering them in such numbers and to such points in the city as the Marshal may signify.

"The President hopes that the use of the United States troops for the purpose indicated will never be required, but the law must be enforced, and he therefore, expects General McDowell and the officers and troops under his command, while using the utmost discretion, to take care that the purpose of the Government to enforce the law is fully carried out; but in the performance of this duty they are only effectually to execute measures indicated to them by the authorized civil officers of the United States. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

"Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General.

"General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, Washington, D. C."

"HEADQ'R'S DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
"NEW YORK CITY, November 5, 1870.

"1. The available officers and two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates of the engineer troops at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, will come to the headquarter's building in this city, on next Monday evening, November 7, so as to arrive by 10 o'clock P. M., prepared for armed service, and to remain at least till Wednesday morning. They will come in a steamboat which the Quartermaster's Department will send for them, and will be landed at the foot of Spring street (pier No. 43 North river), and march thence and take the station which may be shown them by the district quartermaster. They will bring a day's cooked rations. Facilities will be afforded in the building for making hot coffee.

"2. All the available officers and men of the Eighth Infantry will be brought to the city on Monday, the 7th inst., to arrive about 10 o'clock P. M. They will come prepared for armed service, with their overcoats and blankets, to remain at least till Wednesday morning, the 9th inst. The Colonel, with five companies, will take post in building No. 161 Avenue B, near the northeast corner of Tompkins square, and the Lieutenant Colonel, with five companies, will take post in buildings Nos. 322, 324 and 326 East Forty-fifth street, between First and Second avenues.

"3. The available officers and men of the companies of the First Artillery at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Wood, under Colonel Vogdes or the senior officer, will come to the city on Monday evening, the 7th inst., to arrive by about 10 P. M., prepared for armed service, and to remain at least till Wednesday morning. They will take post in building No. 294 Broadway, near the corner of Reade street, and will land at the wharf most convenient for their reaching that point. They will bring with them a day's cooked rations and their camp kettles for making coffee. The District Quartermaster will furnish drays to carry their effects from the steamboat.

"4. The troops above indicated and the Fifth Artillery from Fort Trumbull and Fort Adams are to be brought here to aid the United States civil officers in the execution of their duty in enforcing the United States laws, and it cannot be too strongly impressed on them that the duty they have to perform is one of exceeding delicacy and of the highest importance, and that it may depend largely on their fidelity and good conduct that peace is maintained. They will be held in readiness for service at literally a moment's notice, and from the time of their arrival not a man will be allowed to leave the building on any account or for any purpose whatever unless under a commissioned officer.

"5. Commanders of the stations above named will immediately on their arrival send a report of the fact to department headquarters.

"By command of Brigadier General McDowell ROBERT C. PERRY,
"Acting Assistant Adjutant General."

"The troops came on Monday night (as they were ordered, says the *Tribune*) and disembarked silently to their several quarters. During the day perfect order reigned. The headquarters of the department, at the corner of Houston and Greene streets, presented a quiet appearance. The stairways, however, leading to the two upper stories of the building were packed with troops. The engineer department from Willet's Point, numbering three hundred men, with companies H and I of the Fifth United States Artillery from Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., all under command of Colonel Kiddoe, were quartered in the halls and on the stairs. Their arms were stacked and the men were scattered around on benches and on the floor or stood in groups engaged in conversation. All were armed with the latest improved needle gun and furnished with forty rounds of ammunition, with one hundred rounds a man in reserve.

"At pier No. 27, North river, Companies A, B and L of the Fifth United States Artillery, from Fort Adams, Newport, were quartered on the steamer Metis. In addition to these was Dupont's Light Battery of four guns. None were allowed to leave the boat or to enter without a pass. The men were in the lower part of the boat and the officers were in the cabin under Col. Hunt.

"Companies B, C, D, H and M of the First United States Artillery, Col. Vogdes, from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, New York harbor, were stationed in the three upper stories of No. 294 Broadway.

"At No. 161 Avenue B, near Tompkins square, there were stationed the first five companies of the Eighth Infantry, Colonel Bomford in command. This regiment came from David's Island and was armed with the needle gun. They were quartered in the hall of a lager beer saloon, and Company A was kept under arms ready for marching orders. The remaining five companies of the regiment were on Forty-fifth street, between First and Second avenues, in the large room of a brewery. Guards were, as in all cases, stationed at the top and bottom of the stairs, and all who applied for entrance were taken under guard before Colonel Edie. Long rows of stacked arms extended the whole length of the hall. An ample supply of ammunition was brought to the place, amounting in the aggregate to 140 rounds for each man. In the river and harbor the frigates Guerriere and Narragansett were at anchor at the foot of Chambers street, North River, and Wall street, East River, respectively. The port-holes were all closed, however, and every appearance of warlike preparation on board was avoided. None other than the troops regularly stationed there were on Governor's Island."

If all this could be done under President Grant in a time of profound peace, in 1870, to strengthen a corrupt Administration against the honest criticisms of its own party in the greatest city of the North, is it safe or decent to leave it open to any other President to do this at any other time in any other part of the country?

# IN THE DEPTHS.

## Seven Men and Boys Imprisoned in a Coal Mine,

### Twelve Hundred Feet Below the Earth's Surface.

The terrible casualty to which the annexed dispatch refers to occurred at a coal mine three miles from Wilkesbarre. It was reported a very dangerous mine because of the insecure roof. We quote from the *Herald* special of Wednesday night:

It was in the bottom of the basin, 1,200 feet below the surface of the earth, that a new gangway was projected, and men were employed night and day in pushing it to completion in order to open up new breasts and chambers. It was something like a mile away from the foot of the slope, but a large fan, driven by a poweful engine, dissipated the gases, and from this danger, generally incident to coal mining operations, there was freedom. But the shaky rock overhead filled every careful miner's heart with misgivings. Several days and nights past the mine has, to old workmen, sounded the alarm in unmistakable tones. It has "worked heavy," the creaking sounds reverberating through the old, abandoned chambers like the crackling of the dry limbs of a forest in a hurricane. The pillars have cracked and bulged out and other premonitory symptoms were noted. On Wednesday morning the crisis came, and imprisoned or buried, beneath untold tons of weight, the following devoted delvers in the black diamond bed: William Hawkins, Edward Price, Patrick Green, John Green, Barney Riley, John Clarke, door boy, and William McKinney, driver boy.

The men entered the mine Tuesday evening at eleven o'clock to work out the night shift beginning at that time. At about twelve o'clock a miner passed over the main gangway, which was being driven by the above mentioned men, and discovered that some considerable quantities of the roof had fallen upon the bed of the road.

At a few moments past three o'clock Dennis Gilgallon and his brother and two other men were on their way out of the mine when they found about a car load of coal upon the road track. Climbing over this they met the two boys, Clarke and McKinney, who worked in conjunction with the men who were driving the gangway. Gilgallon urged them to make haste and save themselves and their "shift" from harm. They started at full speed on their errand of mercy to warn the men at the head of the gangway half a mile distant to flee for their lives. The fate of the boys is at present enveloped in the same unfathomable mystery that surrounds the men. It is possible that not only themselves, but every person in the mine, is crushed to death.

The fall of roof rock took place only a few moments after the two young boys started away to sound the alarm. If the imprisoned miners are not dead from physical violence can they withstand the gas that is in all likelihood choking up the mine?" Suffocation may also ensue if the air passages are cut off, and this is more than probable, for it is safe to say that without doubt the fresh-air conductors have been destroyed with the fall of the roof.

It was about 4 o'clock when the accident became known to the men, and word was soon carried to the main office in Wilkesbarre, and to the families of the ill-fated colliers. The roads and bypaths to the mouth of the slope soon began to present an animated scene, and by six o'clock the surroundings were melancholy and dispiriting. The relatives of the entombed men, male and female, raised their voices in the loudest lamentations over the loss or their dear ones. Women tore their hair, and, rolling upon the ground, inflicted tortures upon their own bodies in the vain hope to assuage their grief.

Brave volunteers descended into the yawning sepulchre to investigate and see if by any possible chance the fated seven, 1,200 feet below, could escape. But each returning squad wore the same sad expression of face. No one asked the result of the visit below. Too well did the anxious wife, mother, or brother know the meaning of the look of despair as each coal-begrimed visage came up out of the inky blackness below. The report was that the indications were that the fall of the roof was becoming general. The cracking sound could still be heard, and it was surmised the heavy barricade which prevented the escape of the men had taken place at a point about 400 feet down, easterly from the fan-house.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—I have just returned from the mine, where 200 men are divided into details, and employed as reliefs in sinking three different passages to strike the gangway supposed to be within thirty feet of the side of the hill surface. The falling on the inside has continued all afternoon and evening. The working of the fan gives evidence that it is not supplying the whole mine with fresh air, which is disheartening to those who yet hope to rescue the men alive. Two brothers of the brothers Green now in the mine have been down in the old slope for hours and have not returned. They were urged not to go, but insisted that every risk was justifiable in the effort to save their brothers. It is feared that in their wanderings they have been also cut off from escape.

WEAK LUNGS are cruelly hacked by a persistent cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. It cures also Asthma and Bronchitis.

### That Diplomatic Corps of Ours.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Mr. White has not yet started for Berlin. After a six weeks' vacation Mr. Maynard is just returning to Constantinople. Mr. Kasson is about to leave Vienna to look after the Iowa Senatorship. Mr. Lowell is soon to leave Madrid on leave of absence to visit America. Mr. Christiancy has not yet reached Lima. Mr. Stoughton is about to absent himself from St. Petersburg. Mr. Bingham is not in Japan, but in America. Mr. Seward is in Washington, not in China. On the whole, the American diplomatic corps is doing as well as could be expected.

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DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,
Surgeon Dentist, having removed to these fine and centrally located offices, is now prepared to serve his numerous patrons with more satisfaction, owing to his greatly increased facilities. Office hours from 7:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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| 5 Prizes of 1,000 | | 5,000 |
| 200 Prizes of 500 | | 100,000 |
| 100 Prizes of 100 | | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of 50 | | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of 20 | | 10,000 |
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A Special Bargain Children's Bright and Oil Goat Extension Sole Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at.....$1 00
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A new and complete Guide to Wedded Happiness, containing chapters on, A complete Woman hood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Courtship, Advice to Bridegrooms, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Love, Courtship, Engagement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, Their causes and cure, &c., &c.
It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on the Diseases of Females, Pregnancy and its effects on offspring, Nursing, Nursing Sickness, Loss of Vigor, and, and seeking marriage in improper or unhappy, ill-fitting treatment. Every one should read this book. Every person of mature years should understand that no one of adult age, should be without, as no one of these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery and wretchedness. Sent to any one, in any envelope, on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 13 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
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Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P

## DEBATE CLOSED.

### The Army Bill Goes to De Facto Hayes for His Action.

### The Legislative Appropriation Bill Passes the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Consideration was resumed to-day of the resolution relating to the appointments by the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms. The amendments declaring that no Union soldier shall be removed except for cause, and that no Confederate soldier shall take the place of any dismissed Union soldier, were defeated by a strict party vote of 28 to 34.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) denied that the Committee on Foreign Relations was investigating the amount of public money spent in furthering the voyage of General Grant abroad.

Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Tenn.), from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, reported his bill clothing the National Board of Health with certain powers, and looking to the national quarantine to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

Consideration of the Army bill was then resumed.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep. Neb.) addressed the Senate on the subject of his amendment to modify the existing law which forbids any part of the army from being used as a *posse comitatus* so that the troops may be so used for such a purpose in Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and other States and Territories, and in the Indian country generally. Settlers in the Northwestern section of the country had a right to demand protection, because if it were longer withheld, our citizens would be checked in their advancements and injured in their person and estate. If such support had been furnished within the last year there would have been fewer deaths to mourn and fewer Indian outrages to record. He earnestly pressed his amendment upon the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) moved that the amendment of Mr. Paddock be laid on the table, and the motion was agreed to by a party vote—Yeas, 40; nays, 28.

The sixth section of the bill was as read, as follows: "No military or naval officer or other person engaged in civil, military or naval service of the United States shall order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States. Provided, that nothing contained in this section as now amended shall be held or deemed to abridge or affect the duties or power of the President of the United States under section 5,297, Revised Statutes enacted under and to enable the United States to comply with section 4 of article 4, Constitution of the United States on application of the Legislature or Executive as provided for in said section."

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep. Vt.) proposed an amendment that nothing in this section contained shall be held to abridge or affect the power of the President of the United States under sections 5,298 and 5,299, Revised Statutes.

Mr. Edmunds said the provision in the bill recognized the validity of providing by law for the presence of the armed power of the United States to repress violence at the polls whether at Federal or State elections. His amendment only carried out the law of 1798, which provided for the use of military force to suppress forcible and violent opposition to the laws of the United States applying to either Federal or State elections.

On motion of Mr. EATON the amendment was laid on the table—Yeas, 40; nays, 28.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an amendment to the clause providing for a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment at hard labor of not less than three months nor more than five years for any person in the public service who may bring armed men to the polls.

Mr. Edmunds moved to insert the words, "Unless such force shall be necessary to be used to execute the laws of the United States."

On motion of Mr. EATON the amendment was laid on the table—Yeas, 40; nays, 39.

No further amendments were offered to the sixth section. The two votes last taken were party votes with the exception of that of Mr. Davis (Ill.) who voted with the Democrats.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep. Wis.) moved to strike out the ninth section providing that there shall be no promotions or appointments in the army above the rank of Captain except in the corps of engineers, etc.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Other amendments were proposed to the ninth being the last section of the bill, but all were laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem* announced that the bill was now on its passage as it came from the House, no amendments having been made.

Mr. EDMUNDS made another effort to amend the sixth section but his amendment was laid on the table by a strict party vote.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 41; nays, 30, as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bailey, | Hampton, | Randolph, |
| Bayard, | Harris, | Ransom, |
| Beck, | Hereford, | Saulsbury, |
| Butler, | Hill (Ga.) | Slater, |
| Call, | Houston, | Thurman, |
| Cockrell, | Johnston, | Vance, |
| Coke, | Jonas, | Vest, |
| Davis (Ills.), | Jones (Fla.), | Voorhees, |
| Eaton, | Kernan, | Walker. |
| Farley, | Lamar, | Wallace, |
| Garland, | McDonald, | White, |
| Gordon, | Maxey, | Williams, |
| Groome, | Morgan, | Withers—41. |
| Grover, | Pendleton, | |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allison, | Chandler, | Kirkwood, |
| Anthony, | Conkling, | Logan, |
| Bell, | Dawes, | McMillan, |
| Blaine, | Edmunds, | Morrill, |
| Booth, | Ferry, | Paddock, |
| Bruce, | Hamlin, | Platt, |
| Burnside, | Hill (Col.), | Plumb, |
| Cameron (Pa.), | Ingalls, | Rollins, |
| Cameron (Wis.), | Jones (Nev.), | Saunders, |
| Carpenter, | Kellogg, | Teller—30. |

The only pairs announced were the following: Mr. Davis (W. Va.) with Mr. Windom, and Mr. Hoar with Mr. McPherson. Mr. Sharon was the only absentee not paired.

It was resolved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet Monday next—yeas, 41; nays, 26, and was the only question decided to-day without reference to party.

The Senate went into Executive session.

THE BILL SENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

After confirming two nominations, the Senate remained in Executive session nearly an hour, doing nothing except to wait for the return of the Army Appropriation bill, which, although enrolled in advance by the clerks of the House of Representatives, had still to be examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of that body and signed by the Speaker in the presence of the House, under the rules, be signed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and sent to the President for his action. The enrolled bill was brought to the door by Clerk Adams of the House, a few minutes after five o'clock, whereupon the Senate resumed open session, and Mr. Thurman, as President *pro tem.*, promptly affixed his attesting signature below that of Speaker Randall, and the bill was immediately placed in the hands of Representative Kenna, Chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, who forthwith conveyed it to the Executive Mansion, where it now awaits the President's approval or his veto.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In Committee of the Whole, Thursday's session was continued considering the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERWIN (Rep. Ills.) contended that Congressmen were Federal officers and the Government had a right to enact laws regulating their election.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep. Ills.) characterized the proposed repeal a conspiracy formed to secure a Democratic majority at the next election at all hazards, and at the expense of citizens having as many rights as any member on the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep. Wis.) said that while the constitutional arguments had been able, he doubted either their necessity or their utility.

Mr. HAYES (Rep. Ills.) characterized the proposed repeal as an effort to render the fruits of the war useless to the country and of no avail in its future prosperity.

Mr. HOOKER (Dem. Miss.) said that a stranger who had been present during the debate from its incipiency by Mr. Garfield (with gloves on) down to the last speech by Mr. Hayes (with gloves off) would have supposed that instead of its being a simple proposition to keep away troops from the polls, it was a question as to whether or not the Southern people were liable to be indicted for murder, arson and other crimes. He had seen for five years after the war closed negroes marched to the polls in Mississippi, headed by leaders bearing drawn swords, and that had never been regarded by Republicans as an invasion of the rights of the people and of the freedom of the ballot box. This outcry of a free ballot for the negro was therefore all pretense. In the last two elections in Mississippi there was not a single man who had not been absolutely free to cast his vote as he chose. He referred to Garfield's speech in which that gentleman said to members from the South "You have been allowed to return to power in two houses." What wonderful and gracious language, coming from a Republican. Had Democrats come into power by permission of the Republican party? Thank God, they had come here by the omnipotent power of the people who were shaking the Republican party from the strongholds of the power it had so long abused.

Mr. PRIUE (Rep. Iowa) inquired whether the Republican party did not have a two-thirds majority in both houses when the people of the South had been relieved of their political disabilities.

Mr. HOOKER (Dem. Miss.) gave the Republican party credit for doing its duty, but if it had carried out the terms of surrender in the spirit and temper in which the surrender had been made it would have passed that law long before it had.

Mr PRICE—But we did voluntarily open the door and allow you gentlemen to come in.

Mr. HOOKER—To a certain extent you did, but then you had a solid South in the interest of the Republican party. You never objected to a solid South as long as the solidity was in favor of the Republican party. He said it was only after ten years' submission to Radical rule, which had imposed heavy debts upon the Southern States, that the South had risen in opposition to it. Massachusetts would not have endured for twenty-four hours what the South had endured for ten long years. But now, thank God, the Democracy was in power, not by the clemency of the Republican party but by the omnipotent power of the people, and it intended to sweep from the statute books whatever measures impeded a fair election and prevented a free ballot. There was no concealment about it. He had read the protest of inhabitants of Wyandotte, Kansas, against the influx of colored immigrants to that point, and remarked it was only when the negro was at a safe distance that Republicans were his friends. They never had any use for negroes except to keep them like sheep in the shambles and run them to the ballot box in the interest of the Republican party. They merely simulated an interest in the negro.

Mr. HASKELL (Rep. Ks.) denied that the people of that State were hostile to colored immigration.

The session of Thursday was here brought to a close and that of Friday commenced.

Debate was continued by Messrs. Manning, Goode, Meade, Price, Sparks, Hiscock and McCook. The latter remarked that he was neither alarmed nor disturbed at seeing these great questions carried into the Presidential campaign. He believed the "solid South" would be confronted for a second time with a "solid North," as firm for the right as it had been before in a memorable period of history. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. ELLIS (Dem. La.) argued as to the unconstitutionality of the Election law.

Mr. KEIFER (Rep. Ohio) referred to the mad and revolutionary career of the Democratic party and said that that party could really boast of nothing good that it did not owe to defeat in peace or war.

Mr. SPRINGER (Dem. Ills.) argued that as under the Constitution the House had a right to make its own rules, it was not for the President to question or complain of the forms of legislation. If the President should see fit to veto the pending bill, he should have to find other reasons for his action than the fact that two subjects were embraced in the bill. He quoted the English House of Commons as authority for the proposition that it had the undaunted and sole right to determine (on a supply bill) the end, purpose, conditions, limitations, qualifications and qualifications of a grant. The same exclusive right inhered in the American House of Representatives. It was for the House to say what would be the limitations on appropriation bills.

Mr. EWING (Dem. Ohio) closed the debate on the Democratic side of the question. He commenced by remarking that Republicans had seized on pending legislation as a pretext for inaugurating a Presidential campaign on the issue of sectional hate and distrust, for the purpose of presenting their trial and condemnation at the bar of public opinion for vicious legislation for which they so richly deserved to be expelled from power. He would not yield one jot or tittle of the results of the war at the demand of any section, but as a Union soldier, proud of his service and unwilling that anything won should be surrendered, he denounced legislation which it was now proposed to repeal as a plague spot on the body politic.

At this point of his speech, a message announced the passage of the Army Appropriation bill by the Senate at which announcement there was considerable hand clapping on the Democratic side, on which Mr. Garfield quoted the proverb that "he laughs best who laughs last)."

Mr. Ewing resumed his speech, and said he and his colleague (Warner), who had left the Republican party to go into the army, and his colleagues Finley and Lefevre, who had left the Democratic party to go into the army, had fought not for party supremacy but to preserve the Union unimpaired. He referred to the offer made by Mr. Garfield at the close of last session to accept two of the propositions which that gentleman now denounced as revolutionary.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep. Ohio)—Are you willing to give up the other?

Mr. EWING (Dem. Ohio)—I will talk to you about that out of this Congress. I notice you have given up one of them but a little reluctantly.

Mr. GARFIELD)—Not at all.

Mr. EWING (resuming) asked what there was that justified the tremendous charge of revolution made against the Democratic party. What changes had taken place between the time the gentleman (Garfield) offered to accept the propositions and the time he denounced them as revolutionary. The pretext of the Democratic caucus had been set up, but before bills had been reported a Republican caucus had resolved that no general legislation should go through, so that Democrats were forced (if they wished to repeal these laws) to put a repeal on Appropriation bills.

Referring to the reconstruction measures, he declared their object had been to produce a race antagonism, and that Congress, in that legislation, knew perfectly well that it was "organizing hell" in the South. That Federal intervention had been a great and lasting cause of race disturbances in the South. The proof of that was that in the States of Virginia, Texas, Georgia and North Carolina, from which Federal power was first withdrawn, there had been hardly any talk of race disturbance. Such talk had come from States where Federal arms were the longest kept, and where election machinery was most thoroughly organized. In those States Republicans had kept up the most hateful, impracticable and monstrous organization of a party by color, where the threat of black domination had been held over the whites, and where, under carpet-bag direction, there had been a rule of profligacy and corruption. (Applause on the Democratic side.) Must negro suffrage on this account be abolished? Not at all; but the color line must be abolished.

Mr. Ewing was proceeding to argue the unconstitutionality of the election laws, when the hour to which the debate was limited arrived, and cut off further remarks.

The Committee then rose.

The SPEAKER presented (as enrolled and signed by him) the Army Appropriation bill, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Immediately upon assembling the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, under the five minute rule, the discussion under that rule to end at 2 o'clock.

Mr. EWING (Dem. Ohio,) first got the floor, and continued his speech of last evening. He declared the men who were insulting the President are not men on the Democratic side, but the stalwarts of the Republican party, who now held the lash over the President, threatening him with party expulsion if he dared be governed by his own judgment only, instead of by the necessities of sectional issues at the North. He classified among the stalwarts Mr. Garfield, who said if the President signed the bill he would be violating his conscience and sense of duty; Mr. Frye, who had pledged the President in advance that no more general bills passed through Congress. The President had no right to indicate and it was impertinence to him to say he had indicated his opinion and his preference in regard to the mode of doing business in the House. it was none of his business. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had said that the most disgraceful picture was insulting, that it had been done by caucus which had said "we will starve the Government to death if the President does not yield." The Democratic caucus had done nothing at all except to determine whether to put the repeal through as a separate bill, or place it on an appropriation bill. It did not go one step further than that. Prior to that caucus, the Republican caucus had assembled and had given notice that, if this repeal was to be passed at all, it would have to be placed upon the appropriation bills. The concurrence of action on the Republican side was to hold a club over the President and to continue the policy of the past two years of proscription and denunciation, because he had been a patriot and a man of sense enough to desire to have sectional agitation cease. Gentlemen on the other side, as they looked into the faces of the Confederate Brigadiers, men of education and purity of personal and public life, with hands unsmirched by public plunder, knew they were their peers in intelligence, ability and in devotion to our common country and its laws. (Applause on the Democratic side.) Gentlemen on the other side did injustice to their own hearts if they said anything different. They knew there was not a latent purpose of disloyalty in the hearts of the Confederate soldiers or in the masses they represented, and if the honor of this country was assailed anywhere, or in any way, they would fly to its support with an ardor as strong as ever burned in any breast. The country, North and South, wanted peace. The Republican party knew moreover, that if it met the real issue presented in a square fight, it would go under. Democrats asked this repeal solely to bring the government back to its true system, to thetheory of local self-government, that the people were pure. These laws were in violation of all traditions of the country and were dangerous for the purity of election and liberty of the people. Therefore, their repeal was demanded. (Applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep. Ohio) followed.

A HUMOROUS CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. STEVENSON, (Rep., Ill.) having made a five-minute speech on the Democratic side of the question, Mr. Horr (Rep., Mich.,) made his congressional debut in a speech which kept the House in a continuous ripple of laughter. He took his position in the area in front of the Speaker's chair and, moving with earnest gesticulation, turned toward the neighborhood of the Greenback representatives, and now toward the Democratic side of the House, according as his remarks were addressed to one or the other. He paid his attention first to the Greenbackers, treating their peculiar views as a malady of symptoms of which he drew an amusing sketch.

The five-minute debate was continued by Mr. POEHLER (Rep. Minn.) and CHALMERS (Dem. Miss.). The latter announced his conviction that during the war the truest patriots and friends of the country were Northern Democrats; because, while Southern Democrats loved the Constitution they did not love the Union, and while Northern Republicans loved the Union they did not love the Constitution while North ern Democrats loved both the Union and Constitution.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep. Pa.) received applause from the Democratic side for an application against Garfield of the quotation from Shakespeare.

Mr. MONEY (Dem. Miss.) spoke in regard to the Chisholm case, alleging that the delay in the trial was by reason of two continuances at the request of the prosecution.

AN INTERESTING COLLOQUY.

Mr. ATKINS (Dem. Tenn) said he would not have participated in this debate but for the fact that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Shallenberger) had stated that in the election in 1861 in East Tennessee the majority of voters had been prevented by armed interference from keeping the State loyal. He (Atkins) would not attempt to protect the South from the charge of disloyalty. If the course which Southern members had pursued the past eight years was not evidence of their loyalty, he could add nothing to the general judgment in that respect. But he wished to disclaim now that during 1861 there had been any troops in Tennessee who had prevented any man from voting. He knew of no such instance, and he invited any gentleman from Tennessee to state whether any man had been refused his right to vote at that election.

Mr. HOUSE (Dem. Tenn.)—There is not a word of truth in it.

Mr. ATKINS—Not a word of truth. No, in Union City, there were 1,000 votes cast that day and there was only one vote cast against separation, and that man marched to the polls and deposited his ballot without challenge from any quarter. A state kindly and respectfully to my friend from Pennsylvania who has made this statement, believing it was true, I do not doubt there is not one solitary word of truth in it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER (Rep. Pa.)—Does the gentleman desire to know the authority on which I made that statement.

Mr. ATKINS—I do not care who the author is. I do not believe a word of it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER—The Democratic candidate for President is my authority.

Mr. ATKINS—I suppose you allude to Mr. Greeley.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER—I do.

Mr. ATKINS—Very well; I am not here to impeach Greeley. It was gotten out of his almanac. Greeley may or may not have been responsible for it.

Mr. WHITE (Rep., Pa.)—I can give Andrew Johnson as authority. I can give every Union man in East Tennessee as my authority.

Mr. DIBRELL (Dem. Tenn.)—The election was entirely fair, and I know it.

Mr. WHITE—I believe East Tennessee was bulldozed out of this Union.

Mr. ATKINS—There is a Union man on this floor from Tennessee whose father was a distinguished member of Congress. I never had a word of conference with that gentleman on this subject. I am willing that the gentleman rise and state whether the people of Tennessee were bulldozed out of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR (to whom Mr. Atkins alluded) rose, but two o'clock having arrived he was not permitted to proceed.

COMING TO A VOTE.

The committee then voted upon amendments.

Mr. WEAVER (Rep., Iowa,) moved to strike out all proposed legislation except the provision in regard to the test oath. Defeated without division.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep. Ohio) offered an amendment striking out all the proposed legislation. This was defeated by a vote by tellers of yeas, 123; nays, 130.

Committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. All amendments were agreed to without division.

Mr. GARFIELD endeavored to obtain separate votes upon political clauses of the bill and Mr. BRAGG upon an amendment which he wished to offer abolishing the Southern Claims Commission, but both propositions were objected to.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 140; nays 119. All the Democrats and Greenbackers voted for the bill and Republicans and Mr. Kelley against with twenty-four members paired.

During the vote Mr. McKENZIE (Dem. Ky.) rose and inquired what party was guilty of starving the Government to death, to which the Speaker replied, the country would judge that.

The motion to adjourn until Wednesday was defeated—yeas, 91; nays, 162 and the House agreed (without division) to adjourn till Tuesday. There was then a rush to introduce bills for reference and several were so introduced and referred including a bill to establish religious equality in Indian territory and a bill by Mr. DELAMATYR to substitute legal tender money for national bank notes. There were a dozen members on the floor with bills to be introduced, when a stop was put to it by an objection from Mr. KELLEY who said he did not want to have Monday's sessions abolished and then to have sheaves of bills introduced on Saturday afternoons.

The House then adjourned.

## PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

### Usurpers of Indian Lands Ordered to Leave Immediately.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The following was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become known to me that certain evil disposed persons have within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States begun and set on foot preparations for organized and forcible possession of and settlement upon lands of what is known as Indian territory, west of the State of Arkansas, which territory is designated, recognized and described by treaties and laws of the United States and by Executive authorities as the Indian country, and as such is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian Department, military posts and such persons as may be privileged to reside and trade therein under intercourse of the laws of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, These laws provide for the removal of all persons residing and trading therein without express permission of the Indian Department and agents, and also of all persons whom such agents may deem to be improper persons to reside in the Indian country.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of Indian nations and tribes, as well as of the United States, in said Indian territory, and of duly enforcing the laws governing the same, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons, so intending or preparing to remove upon said land or into said Territory, without permission of the proper agent of the Indian Department, against any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of said Territory. I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the agent, according to the laws made and provided; and if necessary the aid and assistance of military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States herein referred to.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and third.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

By the President.

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

### The Collins Railroad Enterprise.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—A private dispatch from London reached this city today, and was known on Stock Market, after the first board, in time to set Reading booming up to the head of the list with the heaviest advance known any day for many a month. It was from Thomas Collins, announcing that the English bondholders had been non-suited, and that $4,000,000, now in the Bank of England, was subject to their order as fast as the Madeira & Mamre railroad was built. The Collins' had spent $250,000, which would have been a dead loss had it not been for this decision, and all work had been suspended waiting the action of the Master of Rolls. Now a new force of men will be sent down as soon as possible, and just as fast as they can be got will be put to work on the road until there are fully two thousand men on the spot. They fully expect to have the road finished in a year from now—180 miles.

### Conclusions.

(Atlantic Monthly.)

I. That the savings of to-day are far greater than in the past.

II. That the earnings of the present are greater than in 1860.

III. That the cost of articles that enter into living has not advanced in proportion to our earnings.

IV. That the mass of the people are better fed, clothed, housed, and in possession of more of the comforts of life than at any other period.

V. That the change has been brought about by the development of the forces of nature through discovery, invention, the use of machinery, and the harmonious working of capital and labor.

VI. That capital and labor, instead of being antagonistic, are naturally helpful, and that any conflict between them is brought about by elements beyond the control of either acting separately.

ALL the world over, baby governs. Yet often disease will overcome the baby and then it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price 25 cents a bottle.

## A FIEND'S FATE.

### Hanging of S. D. Richards, an Almost Unparalleled Monster.

### The Pitiful Atonement for the Lives of Nine Victims Whom he Horribly Murdered.

### A Cold-Blooded Confession of Atrocity and Murder.

LOWELL, NEB., April 26.—S. D. Richards, the bloody butcher of nine people, met his fate at Minden, Kearney county, Nebraska, at one to-day. A crowd of 25,000 people assembled to witness the execution, although the law provides it shall be private. A pen sixteen feet square had been erected, built of light lumber. The crowd at noon to-day tore this down and

EXPOSED THE SCAFFOLD TO VIEW.

Sheriff Kiern remonstrated after it was down, but they told him he did his duty and was not responsible for what they chose to do. At a few moments before one o'clock Richards, in charge of the Sheriff and Deputy, and accompanied by his spiritual adviser, appeared and ascended the scaffold, Richards mounting with a firm step. He at once took his place upon the trap, facing the vast audience. When the death sentence was read the only noticeable sign about Richards was a tremulous movement of the lips and fingers. After the reading of the death warrant he began in slow, measured tones to speak, and said he was about to die for a crime of which he was wrongfully convicted. He said the killing of Anderson was in self defense. He said nothing of the Harleson murder, which was the most heinous. He said he had faith in Christ, and

WAS GOING TO HEAVEN.

After prayer by his spiritual adviser, he said Richards wanted the crowd to sing "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing" with him, and the two verses of the same were sung, he joining in. Then he commenced speaking in a trembling tone while being pinioned, and kept at it even after the cap was put over his face. At seventeen minutes past one the lever was sprung, and the guilty man fell six feet. His neck was broken, and he died in fifteen minutes. Save the demonstration above mentioned the crowd was orderly.

THE MURDERER AND ONE OF HIS CRIMES.

Richards was born in Wheeling, W. Va., March 18, 1856. About a year later his parents moved from there and settled in Warrensville, Ohio. From there he went to Monroe, same State, and thence back to Jefferson county. He resided there until within three years, when he started West. He spent a year in Iowa, principally in Louisa and Henry counties, and he was for some time an attendant in the Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant, Henry county. From there he started on a tour through Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and other Western States, until he brought up in Buffalo county, Neb. It was while he was on this tour that he killed the first of the six persons whom he confesses to have slain. The victim was, he says a "pious" young man whom he first met in Iowa. The two were traveling under assumed names, but why the names were assumed he would not say, except that they did not wish their folks to know who they were. What the names were he said he had forgotten, and he said that he could not recall the real name of his victim. They were near the Burlington and Missouri River Railway of Nebraska, between Grand Island and Kearney Junction, when they "had a few words, and that ended it." Each drew a revolver, but Richards "got there first." The man was murdered, and Richards left him lying there.

HIS OTHER CRIMES.

Richards was convicted on the 16th of January of the murder of Peter Anderson, near Lowell, on the 10th of last December. Richards suddenly appeared in the neighborhood of the murder, in October, and went to work on the farm of Mrs. Sarah Harleson, a grass-widow, whose husband was a fugitive from justice. The relations of Richard and Mrs. Harleson were believed to be the same as those of man and wife. About the 1st of December Mrs. Harleson and her three children, respectively eight, six and two years of age, disappeared from the neighborhood, and Richards gave out that she had taken the children and gone to rejoin her husbond in Texas. As she had often talked of doing this, and Richards told a very plausible story of having driven them to Hastings, where they took the train for the East and South,

THE STORY WAS BELIEVED.

On the 9th of December Andersan called at the Harleson House, where Richards was living alone, and while there, Richards gave him a cup of tea. Returning to his home, a mile and half away, Anderson was taken violently ill, and expressed the belief that Richards had poisoned him. Being recovered the next morning, he went over and flatly accused Richards of poisoning him. Richards denied it, and Anderson called him a liar. Richards knocked him down, and Anderson seized an ax and Richards a heavy hammer; both men started for each other. Richards got in a blow, and knocked the brains out of Anderson at once. He than carried him down cellar and covered the body up with straw and other rubbish. There were no eye-witnesses of the deed, but this is

THE VOLUNTARY CONFESSION

Of Richards since the trial. Richards then hitched a span of horses to a wagon and began loading the household furniture upon it, with the intention of leaving the country, as he says. Two men, whom Anderson had left at the house from which he had come, seeing these movements, had their curiosity excited and went over to the Harleson house. They asked Richards where Anderson was, and he readily replied that he was in the house and would be out presently. They asked him what he was going to do with Mrs. Harleson's furniture, and he replied that, before she had left for Texas, he had bought it of her, and was going to haul it to town and sell it. The men then went into the house in search of Anderson, and found his corpse, still warm, buried as above. They immediately rushed out to give the alarm, and found that Richards had unhitched one of tha horses from the wagon, and was scouring away to the southwest. He had

TOO MUCH THE START

of them to catch him but they at once gave the alarm. The officers of the law were baffled for a time, but soon got on his track, and succeeded on the 22d of December, in arresting him at the town of Mount Pleasant, his father's home, in Eastern Ohio. He was walking with two ladies when he was arrested, and willingly gave himself up, and such had been his previous good standing in that section that few people would credit the terrible tales about him. He was speedily returned to Nebraska by his captors, and his trial began at Minden, in Kearney county, early in January, resulting in a conviction, January 15th, of murder in the first degree.

MURDER OF THE HARLESON FAMILY.

To go back, Anderson's death gave rise to suspicions that Mrs. Harleson and her family had been foully dealt with, and after a short search the horrible fact was revealed that he had murdered the whole family, and scooped out a shallow grave at the edge of a straw stack, dumped the bodies therein and covered them partly with straw and dirt. They had all been brained with a hammer or other blunt instrument. After killing them, Richards says in his confession, he went out, scooped out the shallow grave and carried them out to burial. He took the mother first, then the two elder children at one load, and then the murdered babe, carrying it by one leg, as if it were a dead pig. He filled in the earth, pulled some straw over it, and then set about cleaning up the few blood spots that showed the evidence of his crime. Having arranged all this to his satisfaction, he coolly proceeded to cook his breakfast, and says he never ate a heartier one or one that he enjoyed better. He then gave out to the neighbors, as above, that Mrs. Harleson had taken the children and gone to rejoin their renegade father in Texas, and he told the story in such a straightforward manner that the people believed it without further question.

AFTER HIS CAPTURE.

Richards' demeanor after his capture was that of a man who had evidently got himself just where he expected to get, and upon his way home from the place of arrest, and after he got here, he talked with great volubility of his murders, and it is almost entirely from his own lips that we have the story of the terrible slaughter of the Harleson family. He says that he made up his mind to kill them all one evening, and after sleeping soundly on it that night, got up before any of them were awake in the morning and proceeded to execute the deed. He procured a hammer and brained the woman first, while she slept. She neither spoke nor groaned, but passed from sleep into death without a struggle He then killed the oldest child, a boy, and he died easily also. In killing these two, however, he awakened the two youngest children, and the little girl begged him not to hurt her. He told her it would do no good to plead with him, for he was there for the purpose of killing her, and with the cruel hammer he made his word good. The baby was smiling in his face when he lifted it out of bed and crushed its head with one dastardly blow. All this the monster has told over and over again with laughter and smiles, as though he were repeating some story from Harper's Drawer or of like nature.

THE MONSTER CLAIMS

also to have killed several other persons, but has not clearly defined these facts, for the reason that, when upon the point of making confession he sold to a certain politician of the State his whole confession, to be published after death, and then refused to reveal further facts.

## THE TRAMP LAW.

### The Stringent Provisions of the Bill Before the Governor.

### Tramps are Subject to Arrest and Imprisonment for Three Years.

The following act has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and will take effect on the 15th of August next:

AN ACT TO DEFINE AND PUNISH TRAMPS.

SECTION 1 Be it enacted, &c., That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement, at labor, in the county jail or workhouse, for not more than twelve months, in the discretion of the Court. *Provided*, That if any person so arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense hereinbefore described; and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest, either by the magisarate before whom he is committed or by the Court upon hearing of the case upon writ of *habeas corpus*.

SEC. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owners' consent, or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case, from the facts that the defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person, or to the real or personal estate of another shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person described by the first section of this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person upon view of any offence described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or to commit the prisoner for trial, as in the case of other misdemeanors.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to any female, or minor under the age of sixteen years, nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August 15, 1879, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

### A Chinese Expedient.

A law aimed at the Chinamen's desire to remove the bodies of their friends to their native country for burial has been passed by the Nevada Legislature. It forbids under heavy penalties the digging up of any body without first obtaining a permit from the Board of County Commissioners. Wishing to know what the Chinese thought of the law, a reporter questioned a leading Chinaman, who said: "Well, what can Co must do. White man makee law bizness, Chinaman makee new plan—that all."

"How do you make a new plan, John?"

"Well, new law bizness makee some trouble. No matter; we makee some bizness, too."

"What will you do."

"Come see—me show."

The Chinaman led the way to a shed in the rear of his store, and pointing to half a dozen tall earthen jars of an oval shape, said:

"White man makee new law bizness, we makee new funeral bizness. Me company send 'em big jar. S'pose one my men die; put him in jar, cork up, send California, where no hab got new law. Good bizness, hey?"

### An Eye Lost by a Clinker.

A son of Mr. Patrick McKall, who works at Spang & Chalfant's pipe mill at Etna, lost his left eye on Friday evening by a clinker thrown by another boy, cutting the eye clear across and completely emptying the ball. It was so badly mangled, Drs. Sadler & Slocum, No. 256 Penn avenue, extirpated the rest of the eye to prevent the inevitable destruction of the other eye if left in.

DR. KEYSER says that consumption is as easily cured as rheumatism. Yes, but how about rheumatism?

## LOWE AND LOGAN.

### The Greenback Congressman and Stalwart Senator.

### Did Logan Send Men Into the Rebel Army in 1861?

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Representative Lowe of Alabama, publishes the following card this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, April 26.

In the *Republican* of the 21st inst. Hon. John A. Logan has a communication in regard to an interview between Mr. Luther, correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, and myself, which interview had been published in the Pittsburgh *Post*. In that communication Senator Logan uses in reference to myself the following extraordinary language:

"I understand that Lowe claims that this is not a correct report of what he said to the reporter. If not, he should correct the statement, and make the reporter responsible for putting a lie into his mouth. The statement I brand as false and slanderous, and Col. Lowe and the reporter can settle the question between themselves, as to which one has been guilty of perpetrating this villainous falsehood.

Very respectfully,

"JOHN A. LOGAN."

Upon reading this language, I sent Senator Logan the following note:

ASKED TO RISE AND EXPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1879.

*To the Hon. John A. Logan:*

In the *Republican* of this morning I find a communication signed by you, commenting upon an alleged interview between a correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post* and myself in regard to your rumored participation in raising troops for the Confederate army in 1861. You had been informed that the interview as published in the *Post*, was incorrect. In that interview I said substantially that there were two or three companies from Illinois in the Confederate service; that I had talked with one of the officers and some of the men, and they said they were enlisted to constitute a part of General Logan's command in the Confederate army; that such reports were current in my section; that I had never heard any denial of them; that if they were true, General Logan, if asked upon the floor of the Senate could not deny, but might perhaps evade a direct answer. This being the substance of my statement. In said interview I desire to know whether in your communication to the *Republican* this morning you apply the words "false and slanderous" to me

Respectfully, WM. M. LOWE.

This will be handed to you by friend Charles Pelham, Esq.

WILLIAM M. LOWE.

The note was delivered by Judge Pelham to Senator Logan, at his city residence, on the morning of the 22d inst. Receiving no reply, I sent in the morning, 24th inst., the following note:

THE SECOND ATTEMPT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1879.

*Hon. John Logan:*

SIR—On the 21st inst., I addressed a letter to you, calling your attention to your communication in the *Republican* of that date. In that letter I gave the substance of an interview with myself, which had been in some particulars incorrectly reported in the Pittsburgh *Post*, and desire to know if, in your publication of the 21st inst., you applied the words "false and slanderous" to me. Having received no reply to that letter, I am forced to again call your attention to these offensive words, and demand to know whether you apply them to me. My friend, Chas. Pelham, Esq., is authorized to receive your reply.

Very respectfully,

W. M. LOWE.

This note was delivered to Senator Logan in the vestibule of the Senate Chamber on the afternoon of its date. Receiving no reply, I sent Senator Logan the following note, which was delivered to him to him at 3 P. M. on to day of it date:

A CHALLENGE INTIMATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.

*To Hon. John A. Logan:*

SIR—On the 21st inst you published in the *Republican* of this city, a note containing words personally reflecting upon me. I have addressed you and called your attention to this language You have failed and refused to answ

## PALACE OF JUSTICE.

### Cream of the Court Proceedings of a Week.

### Suits for Damages—Other Legal Actions.

A bill in equity was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 1 against the German South Side Beneficial Society. The plaintiff, Conrad Heyer, claims that he was a member of the society, and that he was not paid the aid he was entitled to, and further that the society meditates dissolution, which, he says, is with intent to defraud him. He desires an injunction restraining the society from taking such action.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

David McCleary claims that he has been damaged to the extent of $25,000 by a remark made by Charles Lovett. He has therefore entered suit in the Common Pleas No. 2 for that amount. Both parties are contractors and builders, and McCleary claims that the defendant said he could not do good work and thereby damaged his reputation.

Suit was entered in Common Pleas No. 1 by Messrs. Voecker & Bruggerman against Sheriff Hunter and Geo. F Jost. The plaintiffs claimed they bought a horse and buggy, a barouche and some harness of Wm. Sunderman. Some time after this one of Sunderman's creditors had the property sold at Sheriff's sale, although notified that it belonged to the plaintiffs. $1,000 is the amount of damages wanted.

Some time ago James Ives of the East End Hotel, entered suit against General Imboden for $336, which he claims was due for board. Last week the plaintiff had an order of arrest issued in Common Pleas No. 2 for General Imboden, on the ground that the latter was about ts leave the State. Through this action a settlement was brought about between the parties.

Some days ago a young man named Robert Lyell gave himself up for horse stealing. He also confessed to having stolen a watch from J. B. Harker and pawned it at De Roya'. Mr. Harker sought to recover the watch, but De Roys refused to give it up until $30, the amount which they had paid Lyell, was given them. Mr. Harker entered suit against the pawnbrokers for damages in the sum of $200.

Suit was entered in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 by Howard Morton against George Reiter for $50,000 damages. Morton alleges that himself and the defendant were partners in the manufacture of chains and other iron articles; that the agreement between the parties was that the partnership was to continue while the patents on the articles lasted, and that Reiter, contrary to the article agreed upon, had the firm dissolved, hence the suit for damages.

Suit for damages for breach of promise was instituted in the Common Pleas No. 2 by Carrie Kriepers against Jerry Freel. The plaintiff claims that in January, 1876, the defendant made a contract of marriage with her and she went to live with him. She continued to live with him two years, when he deserted her, and now refuses to marry her. She claims $5,000 damages.

Suit for $5,000 damages was entered in the Common Pleas No. 1 by John Brasouski against Lewis, Oliver & Phillips. The plaintiff complains that while he was engaged working at defendants, South Side mill on December 21, 1878, the wall of a shed fell upon him and injured him so severely that he was confined to his bed for seventeen weeks and was unable to support his family. The falling of the wall the plaintiff attributes to the carelessness of the firm.

OTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Of the forty-eight names recently drawn on the jury in the Mowry ejectment case the following twenty-four have been chosen to serve: Hon Wm. H. Armstrong, Hon. Robt. P. Allen, Jacob Rush, Gen. James A. Beaver, Hon. Wm. H. Kountz. D. B. Kurtz, Gen. Jesse B. Merrill, J. M. Miller, W. W. Patrick, Dr James Wallace, Hon. S. S. Blair, T. H. Nevin, Hon. Jacob M. Campbell, Jasper M. Thompson, Hon. Wm. S. Brown, D. S. Atkinson, Malcolm Hay, Matthew Borland, Samuel Severence, Thaddeus Banks, Ephraim Buffington, Hon. A. W. Taylor, G. W. P. Day, John A. Hopper. Half of the number chosen are lawyers.

PETER HERDIC'S PROPERTY.

In the U. S. Circuit Court an argument took place in the matter of Peter Herdic, bankrupt, of Williamsport. The question argued was the right of certain judgment creditors in this Court to receive upon their judgment funds in the registry of the Court recorded as proceeds of the sale of Herdic's property at Williamsport, over lien creditors on judgments recovered in the Lycoming county Court, Williamsport, among them Hon. W. H. Armstrong and Robert C. Allen, argued the case.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT TRIAL LIST.

The trial list for the May ter n of the U. S. Circuit Court, which commences on the 12th inst., has been printed. It contains ninety-seven issue cases, fifteen equity cases and eleven appeals from the U. S. District Court. Among the issue list is the famous Indian claiment case, which is among the first to be tried.

The suits brought against the city of Allegheny some time ago by a number of police, to recover money which they claimed was due for wages, were nonsuited in the Common Pleas No. 2, and decisions given in favor of the city. The cases of the following policemen were thus disposed of: George Kirschener, H. Kallmeyer, C. Zeigler, C. D. Smith, W. Richards, A. Kichey, Geo. Phillipi, A. Mc Wharton, S. Morrow, W. Merriman, John Harris, James Harris, J. Furch, W. Cowell, H. Beckert, L. Berlerich, S. Bean and L. Brucker.

Testimony was taken in the Clerk's office of the U. S. Circuit Court in the case of the Citizen's Bank of this city against Geo. W. Cass of New York. The bank sues for a large sum of money which it claims Cass is liable for as partner of the Cambria Iron Company Mr. Cass is now a resident of New York. Sol. Schoyer, Esq., is counsel for the bank and Col. Elper represents Mr. Cass.

Turner Stobridge of New Brighton, Beaver county, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against Lindsay, Sterret & Co, of this city, for an alleged infringment of a patent on coffee mills.

The South Side separate indebtness case, which was to have been argued on Saturday in Common Pleas No. 2, was postponed until week after next.

Judge Strong of the United States Supreme Court, will assist in the trial of the Mowry ejectment case, which will be commenced in the United States Circuit Court on the 12th of May.

IF you would have a good thick head of hair, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. No other like it.

THE oldest ex-Representative of Congress living is Mr. Artemus Hale of Bridgewater, Mass, who is ninety-six years old.

**Good for Babies.**

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularities of the Bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents' University ave., Rochester N. Y. See another column.

**A Time Contract for 25 Years.**

The chance of receiving $30,000 for Two Dollars by an investment in the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, will continue for the next fifteen years, as the charter of the company runs on until 1893, and its vested rights cannot be invaded by an act of legislation or other proceedings, as long as the management is honestly conducted, and the worst enemy it has instigated by malice has never raised a suspicion of the strict integrity which characterizes its business affairs. For further information, address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn. R. R. | 37¼ | 37⅜ | 11,983 |
| Reading | 15½ | 15⅝ | 5,830 |
| P. T. & B. | 4⅞ | 5 | 300 |
| Lehigh Valley | 35⅞ | 36 | 135 |
| Us Co's. N. J. | 140 | 141 | .... |
| Cent. Trans. Co. | 44⅜ | 44¼ | ..... |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30s | 112 | 112½ | ... |
| P. C. & St. L. bonds | 105 | 106 | ..... |
| Northern Pacific | 11⅜ | 11¾ | 707 |
| Do preferred | 35¾ | 35⅞ | 550 |

(By Associated Press)

### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds active. The great feature of the market was the advance of 21 points in Wabash equipment to 51. The consols convertible rose 2¼ per cent. State securities dull.

The stock market was irregular. Granger shares weak and declined ¾@1¼ on day. Coal stocks fell off under a rather free selling movement, and at close showed a loss of ¼@1. The telegraph shares were adversely affected by the announcement of incorporation of Union Telegraph Company, and Western Union dropped from 105¾ to 103 and A. & P. Telegraph from 31¾ to 32¾. Southwestern shares were generally quiet, except St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, which advanced 1 per cent. for common and 2¾ for preferred, closing at about the highest prices. The trunk line stocks were strong and a fraction higher except Michigan Central, which sold down from 81¼ to 78½, recovering to 79.

Transactions aggregated 174,000 shares, of which 7,400 were Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 7,600 Wabash, 7,000 Northwest common, 3,000 preferred, 6,000 St. Paul common, 1,500 preferred, 22,000 Lackawanna, 12,000 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 C. C. & I. C., 7,000 St. Joes, 5,500 Ohios, 15,000 Western Union, 30,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 4,500 Kansas Pacific, and 2,000 Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money easy at 3@4 per cent., Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—bankers' bills steady at 486. Sight exchange on New York 487½.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S coup., '81 | 106¾ | New 4 per cts. | 101¾ |
| New 5s | 104¾ | Currency 6s | 124 |
| New 4½s | 106⅝ | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennesse old | 33¾ | Virginia new | 33 |
| Tennessee new | 29½ | Virginia old | 34 |
| Missouri 6s | 106 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Tel. | 103 | C. C. C. & I. | 44 |
| Quicksilver | 14½ | N. J. Central | 43¼ |
| Do. pref. | 37 | Rock Island | 123¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 13⅜ | St. Paul | 41 |
| Mariposa | 6¼ | Do. pref. | 81⅜ |
| Do. pref. | 6½ | Wabash | 33 |
| N. Y. Central | 117¼ | Ft. Wayne | 107⅜ |
| Adams Ex. | 108 | Terra Haute | 8 |
| Fargo Ex. | 100 | Do. pref. | 20 |
| American Ex. | 49 | C & A | 76½ |
| U. S. Express | 48¼ | Do. pref. | 106 |
| Erie | 26¼ | O & M. | 11¾ |
| Do. pref. | 48 | Del. & Lack. | 51⅜ |
| Harlem | 158 | A. & P. Tel | 32¾ |
| Michigan C'l | 79 | B. & Q. | 113 |
| Panama | 136 | H. & St. Joe. | 18⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 72⅝ | Do. pref. | 41 |
| Lake Shore | 72 | Canada South'n | 59 |
| Illinois Central | 85¾ | Cent. Pacific | 110½ |
| P. & C. | 97½ | Union | 110⅝ |
| N. W. C. | 58 | Land Grants | 111¼ |
| Do. pref. | 89¼ | Sinking Fund | 113½ |
| Louisv'e & N. | 59 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 30.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 18¾ | Hale & Norc's. | 11⅞ |
| Alta | 6¾ | Julia Cons. | 3¾ |
| Belcher | 5⅝ | Justice | 3¾ |
| Best & Belcher | 16⅞ | Mexican | 36 |
| Bullion | 5¼ | North'n Belle | 6⅝ |
| Caledonia | | Ophir | 35¾ |
| California | 7 | Overman | 10 |
| Chollar | 6 | Raym'd & Ely | 3½ |
| Cons. Virginia | 6¾ | Savage | 10⅞ |
| Crown Point | 5⅝ | Sierre Nevada | 52 |
| Eureka Cons. | 16 | Union Cons. | 75 |
| Exchequer | 5¼ | Yellow Jacket | 17 |
| Gould & Curry | 9¼ | Bodie | 9 |
| Grand Prize | 3¼ | Potasi Choller | 4 |
| Imperial | 1½ | | |

### Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 30.—Consols for money, 98 9-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 88½; Pennsylvania Central, 38¾; Reading, 15⅜; Erie, 26⅜; preferred, 49½. United States bonds—new 5's, 105½; 10-40's, 103¾; 4½'s, 109¾; 4's, 104¾.

Refined petroleum 8@8¼c.

PARIS, April 30.—Rentes, 115f 2½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton buoyant at 6¼@6 9-16d; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. American lard 31s 9d.

### British Grain Trade.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The condition of the growing wheat is backward in the lowlands of Scotland, while heavy rain and snow have stopped spring sowing in the higher districts. Supplies of English wheat at the country markets have been fairly liberal and prices slightly improved. At Mark Lane the offerings were light. Buyers only responded to the firmness of holders by taking the choicest lots at full prices. Last week's imports of foreign wheat into London were fair, last Monday's return showing the arrival of 33,000 quarters of white; subsequent returns to Friday showed 18,000 quarters. Supplies at Liverpool have been unusually heavy. Trade at both ports has been steadier although the weight of present and prospective supplies restricts the operations of buyers. An improved demand followed the inactivity caused by the holidays, but the absence of speculation confined business to the supply of present requirements and stocks have diminished slowly. Prices were little changed as the supply and demand balanced evenly. The large visible supply in America is likely to be counteracted by the unsatisfactory agricultural outbreak and large needs of France. Some sorts of American were cheaper, but the decline was unquoted, as it only affected inferior produce. Fine red winters unchanged. Clearly all spring wheat from Atlantic ports was very poor, being purchasable at 35@36 shillings for No. 3 Chicago and 39 shillings for No. 2 Milwaukee per 480 lbs., cost, freight and insurance. Maize freely offered. Old mixed American obtainable at 21 shillings 9 pence per 480 lbs, extra in store; and now at 21 shillings 3 pence. Barley slow and unchanged. Oats in better request and prices favored sellers. Sales of English wheat last week 53,483 quarters at 40 shillings 11 pence against 38,355 quarters at 51 shilings 8 pence for corresponding period of the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom week ending April 19th 1,110,172 hundred weight wheat and 220,130 hundred weights flour.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 30, 1879.

The markets were moderately active today and prices firm. Indications for a fairly large volume of transactions the remainder of the week are good.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

### Country Produce.

Choice apples are firm and scarce. Lower grades of butter are weak, owing to increased receipts. Choice is in better demand. The increased supply of eggs causes a weaker feeling and the demand is moderate. Potatoes are unsettled, a break in prices being anticipated.

APPLES—Choice, $2 50@3 00; medium, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 60; medium, $1 45@1 50; mixed, $1 15@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@12c, according to quality; prime Ohio and western factory, 8¼@8½c, jobbing; 7¾@8c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl, $3 00 ₱ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 12@14c; Domestic, 10@15c; Strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 85@90c; in kegs, 80@85c

ONIONS—$2 50@3 25 ₱ bbl; onion sets about out of market.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, $1 05@1 10; peachblows, $1 15@1 20; early rose, from store, $1 05@1 10.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb, 13@14c; ducks 11@12c; turkeys 15@16c; geese 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store $3 85@4 00; timothy, $1 40@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 50 for western; Mammoth Clover seed $4 50@5 00; Flax seed $1 30@1 32.

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain trade is improving. Receipts of wheat are increasing. Corn firm and receipts small. Oats active with large receipts. Flour moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 05@1 06; medium, $1 00@1 03.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 43@44c; mixed, 41@42c; prime yellow shelled, 41@42c mixed 39@40c.

Oats—Prime white, 32@33c; mixed, 29@31c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—57@58c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter, do., $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $ 6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $10 00@11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00, middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

### Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is improving and prices firmer with the demand increasing. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinrry Rio, 11½c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 15½@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 11¼@16½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A. 8¼c; Prairie B, 7½c; extra white C, 7¾c; refined yellows, 6¼@7½c; molasses do. 5¾@6½c; New Orleans, 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9c; powdered, 8¾c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 38c, good do. 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 37@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@32c; nutmegs 85@$1 00; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¼c; good do. 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sel soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¼@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 7¾c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8¼c; do 14 lbs and under, 8½c; do extra. s c. shoulders, 5c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11½c; do. do. knuckles and round 13½c; do., do., all flats, 10c; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do. shor. rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; ham sausage, 6¼c; mess pork per bbl. $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls, 7½c; do. do. in buckets, 8c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8½c; do. in 6-lb pails, 8¼c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 30; do. in half bbls, $2 60.

### Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb., 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid covers, 4@4¼c; good covers and inside, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ box, 90c@$1 25; raspberries, do. $1 25; strawberries, do, 90c@$1 00; gooseberries, do, $1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 35; tomatoes, do, 90c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 00@5 75; half do, $3 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3½@5c; peeled, do, 9@10c; choice sliced apples, 4@5c; do quarters, 2½@3c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 8@9c; unpitted cherries, 6@8c; pitted cherries, 16@18c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $8 25; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 25; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '78.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 85; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¾c. Dates, 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4½c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾c. Almonds-Langocned, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 00@9 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 40@50c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 30, 1879.

The crude market is firm and prices advancing.

CRUDE.

United, 75c; shipment, 95c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 8¾c; New York, 8¾c; Pittsburgh. f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85@90c; city, $1 00@1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—Market dull at 75c bid strictly.

OIL CITY, April 30.—Market quiet and steady at 75c bid for strictly.

PARKERS, April 30.—Market closed at 75c; divide above bid for next Monday.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York**—APRIL 30.—Cotton quiet; at 11¾@11⅞c; futures quiet. Flour steady and unchanged; receipts 10,000 barrels. Wheat higher; receipts, 120,000 bushels; rejected spring 76@77c; No. 4 do 84@85c; No. 3 do 90@91c; do ungraded 90@92c; ungraded winter red $1 07@1 13; No. 2 $1 13@1 14; No. 1 do $1 14; No. 2 amber western $1 11¾@1 12; ungraded white $1 09@1 11¾; No. 3 $1 06@1 06¾; No. 2 do $1 09@1 09½; No. 1 do., sales of 13,000 bushels at $1 11@1 11¾. Rye firmer; No. 2 western afloat 57c; No. 1 Milwaukee in store at 58¾c. Barley nominally unchenged. Malt dull. Corn dull; receipts, 73,000 bushels; ungraded 42½@44c; No. 3 42c; steamer 43c No. 2 43¾@44¾c; No. 2 white 47c; steamer white 43¾@44c. Oats active and a shade higher; receipts 16,000 bushels; No. 3 white 32¾@33c; No. 2 34@34¼c; western mixed 32@33c; white western 33@37c; No. 2 Chicago in store 31¾c. Hay—Demand fair and market firm at 40@45. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee steady. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; refining fair to good 6¼@6¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum dull; United 75c; crude 7¼@8c; refined 8¾c. Tallow nominally unchanged at 6¾c. Rosin dull at 37¼@40c. Turpentine heavy at 30½c. Eggs easier; western 11½c. Pork weak; mess $9 15@9 25 for old; $10 25 for new. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet; long clear $5 00; short clear $5 25. Lard weak; prime steam $6 25. Butter unsettled; western 5@18c. Cheese firm; western 2@7¼c. Whisky $1 07¾.

Wool dull: domestic fleece 26@38c; pulled 17@34c; unwashed 9@24c. Leather nominally unchanged; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights, 19@21c Metals —Manufactured copper quiet and steady; new sheating $22 00. Pig iron steady andin fair demand; Scotch $19 00@22 50; American $16 00@19 00; Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $3 75@4 50.

**Chicago** APRIL 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and prices higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, 90¼@90¾c cash; 91c May; 92¼@92¾c June; No. 3, 77¼c; rejected, 65@65½c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 33¾c cash; 37½c May; 34¾c June; 36c July. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 24¾c cash and May; 25¼@25¾c June. Rye steady at 47c. Barley easier at 65@67c. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; at $9 42½@9 45 cash or May; $9 52½@9 55 June; $9 62½ bid July. Lard moderately active and a shade higher at $6 00 cash or May; $6 05@6 07½ June; $6 10@6 12½ July. Bulkmeats dull, weak and lower at $3 55, $4 60, $4 80. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 80,000 bushels; corn, 330,000 bushels; oats, 74,000 bushels; rye, 3,200 bushels; barley, 8,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 125,000 bushels; corn, 142,000 bushels; oats, 57,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat quiet and weak at 90¾c asked May; 91½c bid June. Corn dull prices a shade lower at 33½c asked May; 34½c June. Oats easier but not quotably lower. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard easier and declined 2½c.

**St. Louis**—APRIL 30.—Cotton higher; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 11¼c; good ordinary, 10¾c; sales 1,100 bales; receipts 450 bales; shipments 800 bales; stock 13,800 bales. Flour fairly active and a shade higher; XX fall, $4 45@4 60; XXX do, $4 70@4 80; family, $4 90@5 00. Wheat stronger and very slow; No. 2 red fall $1 04 cash and May; $1 03⅞@1 04 June; 97¾@97¼c July; No. 3 do $1 01½; No. 2 spring 85¼c. Corn firmer and very quiet; No. 2 33@33½c May; 33¼c June; 34¾@34¼c July; 35¼@35½c August. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 26½c cash; 25¾@25½c May. Rye inactive at 48@48½c. Barley dull; prime to fancy, 50@65c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork quiet at $9 75. Lard dull and nominal. Bulkmeats dull; car lots of loose shoulders at $3 40; boxed do at $3 50. Bacon dull; cribs $5 07½@5 10 for cash; $4 97½ for May; $5 10 for June. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 28,000 bushels; oats, 1,000; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none.

**Philadelphia** — APRIL 30. — Flour dull with no shipping or speculative inquiry: Minnesota extra family fair at $4 25; good $4 50; choice and fancy $4 70@4 75. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat dull; Western red 95c@$1 02; No. 2 red $1 13¾. Rye dull: Western 56@57. Corn quiet; rejected, 40@41c; steamer, 41½@42c. Oats dull; western mixed, 33c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter weak; creamery extra 18@20c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 15@17c; Western Reserve, 13@15c; good to choice 10@12c. Eggs weak; western 11c. Cheese quiet; western creamery, 6½@7c. Petroleum nominal; refined, 8¾c; crude, 7¾c. Whisky steady; western $1 05¼. Receipts—Flour, 2,900 barrels; wheat, 89,000 bushels; corn, 140,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 bushels.

**Milwaukee**—APRIL 30.—Flour inactive and firm. Wheat firm; opened at an advance of ¼c and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 00¾; No. 1 Milwaukee 97c; No. 2 do, 90¾c; April, 90¾c; May, 90¼c; June 92½c; No. 3 do, 77¼c; No. 4, 73½@75¼c; rejected 66¼c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 33@33½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye unchanged; No. 1, 46c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring 58c. Provisions quiet and easy. Pork quiet; new $9 45 Lard —prime steam $6 00. Hogs easier at $3 15@3 50. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo dull and nominal at 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 42,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 85,000 bushels.

**Cincinnati** — APRIL 30. — Cotton strong at 11¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; red and white $1 02@1 06¼. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 37¼@37½c. Oats dull at 28½@32c. Rye dull at 56½c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $10 00. Lard quiet; current make $5 95 bid. Bulkmeats quiet and firm at $3 50, $4 50@4 70. Bacon steady and firm at $4 12½, $5 12½@$5 37½. Whisky steady and firm at $1 01. Butter dull and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 62c.

**Boston**—APRIL 30.—Flour steady; superfine western $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin do $4 00@4 50; Minnesota do $4 25@5 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 46@48c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 36@39c; No. 2 white 35@35½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 33@34c. Rye 64@65c. Receipts—Flour, 1,800 barrels; wheat, 5,500 bushels; corn, 48,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,900 barrels.

**Toledo**—APRIL 30.—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, cash and seller May $1 04½; seller June $1 05½; No. 2 red, seller July 99½c; rejected 89c. Corn steady: No. 2 seller May 35⅝c; seller June 36¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 28c.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Manufacturers agents are making liberal deliveries of cotton goods, &c., on account of back orders, but new business is sluggish. Cotton goods firm. Prints in moderate demand and firm. Ginghams and dress goods in moderate request. Heavy cassimeres more active, and overcoatings in fair demand by clothiers. Foreign goods in moderate request.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle during the past six days were light and the market was firm. We quote: Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 00@5 40; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 4 50@5 00, common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $4 00@4 50.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were also light and the market fair. Philadelphias, $4 00@4 10; Yorkers $3 60@3 75.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were light. Market fair. We quote: Clipped sheep, $4 00@5 00; wooled sheep $5 00@5 75.

**New York**, APRIL 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,630 head for two days. Market somewhat irregular, but generally a shade better for medium and fair grades; some poor cows are down to $8 00, but for steers range at $8 75@10 25, with a few tops at $10 50@10 75. Exporters used 600 head. Shipments to-day 274 head live and 340 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts 6,400 head for two days. Prices a shade lower and market closed weak; ordinary to choice clipped sheep, $4 37½@5 37½; ordinary to extra unshorn $5 20@6 50; per 100 lbs. 3 car loads spring lambs, $7 50@8 00. None for shipment.

Swine—Receipts, 11,500 head for two days; one car offered and five holding for $3 50 per 100 lbs, but not sold; good corn fed quoted at $4 00.

**Buffalo**—APRIL 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,445 head; market active and higher for fair to medium; others unchanged; choice to extra steers $4 80@5 35; medium to good $4 40@4 75; fair shippers' $4 00@4 25; butchers' lots $3 00@4 00; butchers' bulls $3 00@3 75; best grades disposed of.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,200 head; there was a fair shipping demand but none taken for export; heavy clipped ¼c lower, $4 50@4 75; fair to good wool $5 25@5 60; extra $5 80; a few cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,565 head; market in good demand and prices a shade in advance; packers and shippers were principal buyers; good to choice Yorkers $3 80@3 85; fair to light $3 60@3 70; medium and heavy $3 80@3 90; all offerings sold

**Chicago**—APRIL 30.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; lower all around; choice heavy $3 40@3 85; light $3 40@3 50; mixed packing $3 10@3 50; closing with many unsold.

Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head; shipments 1,400 head; quiet, easier and unchanged; shipping $4 30@5 15; feeders and stockers firm at $3 40@4 20; butchers' steady at $2 00@3 75.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head; shipments 200 head; market steadier at $3 90@6 00.

**St. Louis**—APRIL 30.—Cattle easier but no change in previous quotations, except that choice heavy shipping steers not quotable at over 5 cents; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 800 head.

Hogs inactive and lower; rough packing $3 00@3 25; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 25@3 55; Philadelphias $3 55@3 65; receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 2,700 head.

Sheep steady; fair demand; receipts, 300 head; shipments, none.

**Cincinnati**—APRIL 30.—Hogs steady; common $2 50@3 20; light $3 25@3 50; packing $3 40@3 60; butchers' $3 60@3 75. Receipts, 3,387 head; shipments, 515 head.

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